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CONTENTS.

THE CHRONICLE.	
When Will the Monetary Stringency Return?	509
How to Settle the Treaty Troubles	510
Tax Reform in Congress	510
Usury Law Repeal	511
Current Topics	513
THE BANKERS' GAZETTE AND RAILWAY MONITOR.	
Money Market, Railway Stocks, U. S. Securities, Gold Market, Foreign Exchange, New York City Banks, Philadelphia Banks	516
National Banks, etc.	519
Quotations of Stocks and Bonds	520
Local Securities	520
Railway News	521
THE COMMERCIAL TIMES.	
Commercial Epitome	524
Cotton	525
Breadstuffs	527
Changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks	513
Latest Monetary and Commercial English News	514
Commercial and Miscellaneous News	515
Groceries	528
Dry Goods	530
Prices Current	535

The Chronicle.

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WHEN WILL THE MONETARY STRINGENCY RETURN?

The sudden accession of ease to the loan market on Thursday proves that the causes of the stringency were not misinterpreted. There has been very little return flow of greenbacks from the country, and almost the only change in the monetary situation is the cessation of the artificial manoeuvres for making money tight by which the clique of reckless speculators have made such large gains during the last fortnight. The question now is whether there will be an early repetition of these lawless practices, and whether if the money market be free from such artificial interference there is a probability of any interruption of ease from any other quarter.

As to the last point the prevailing belief still is that we shall not have so much accumulation of deposits and of currency as usual during the summer. The tide of currency is turning in favor of this city in consequence partly of the high rates of interest recently current here, and partly of the cessation of the April activity in the country. But as we have said there is a very scanty return of greenbacks, and the defective reserves of the banks are not much helped. The great bulk of the currency remittances are in bank notes which constitute a burden rather than a reinforcement of the aggregate reserves of our city banks. These facts are supposed to give confirmation to the theory long entertained that in consequence of the Chicago fire, and of the demand for currency and capital there, and also by reason of the general increase of business through-

out the country, there will be an unusual tardiness in the return flow to this centre. Another inference is that the process of relaxation usually developed in April and May will be slower than usual and that a spasmodic money market may for a few weeks prevail, to be succeeded by a quiet steady seven per cent money market throughout June and July, followed by a renewal of stringency in the fall.

These monetary prognostications are confirmed by the anticipated action of the Bank of England, which has already raised its rate from 3 to 4 per cent, and is not unlikely to make a further advance. This probability of high rates for money in London is unfavorable to the continued sustained flow of British capital hither. And it is well known how much depends in the present position of financial affairs on an abundant supply of foreign capital in our loan market.

As to the probabilities of artificial disturbance there are various opinions. By some it is argued that the Tenth National Bank will not venture to take the risk of aiding such a movement again; and that as no other bank can be got to do so, the clique cannot accomplish much mischief in the absence of such aid. Moreover, it is not certain that the recent lock-up will not bring some of its perpetrators trouble. The evidence taken before the Banking and Currency Committee this week gives them good reason for apprehension. It is proved, for example, that two officers of the Tenth National, who are sworn to fidelity to their trust, grossly abused that trust; and that one of them, the President of the Bank, permitted the other, his speculative director, to make the bank his debtor to the unprecedented extent of 4 millions of dollars, well knowing that in doing so the two officials were acting together in such a way as to abuse their functions, violate their trust, and make their bank a machine for drawing off the reserves from all the leading banks in the city. This abuse of trust being proved, there is, we repeat, good reason for fear; and, if nothing more happens, the result will certainly be that the Tenth National Bank will be summarily and severely dealt with on the first appearance of a disposition to repeat such an offence. How an individual not a sworn bank officer can be reached and punished if he attempts to lock up currency we need not inquire in this case, as all the parties to the late effort are clearly exposed to the penalties as sworn trustees under the law. Meanwhile a new statute on the subject may extend the remedy to other persons, and may thus guard against a return of that artificial tampering with the loan market, which at certain frequently recurring crises places money almost beyond the reach of our merchants, and causes a heavy addition to the expenses of their business. In view of all the facts, then, it is less likely than heretofore that we shall soon have a recurrence of such tight-money spasms as are due to artificial causes.

As to the extent of the injury done to the mercantile community by the late monetary stringency, it is gratifying to find that there has been much less of trouble than the severity of the spasm might have led us to look for. This circumstance combines with a multitude of others to show the substantial soundness of financial credits among our mercantile classes, and offers an additional evidence of a hopeful character for the future. Still it is not to be denied that our banks all over the country are expanded, and this expansion, together with the rapidity with which our floating capital is being transferred into fixed capital, cannot safely be left out of view in any attempt to forecast the future of the loan market.

HOW TO SETTLE THE TREATY TROUBLES.

It is a mistake to suppose with certain superficial thinkers that the views of the American and British Governments on the Alabama treaty are repugnant, and incapable of being harmonized. To a conviction of this, we doubtless owe the fact that the excitement in England about the indirect claims under this treaty shows some abatement, and the counter case—the synopsis of which was published yesterday—announces that no reference will be made to these claims for consequential damages, as “correspondence with regard to them is pending between England and the United States.” To the imputation of hostile motives and insincere neutrality England refuses discussion, because it would be “inconsistent with her self-respect, irrelevant to the main issue, and tend to inflame the controversy.” These two statements set in a clear light the real nature of the opposite views taken here and in England of the treaty, and of the solemn tribunals which it creates. These tribunals the British government regard as analogous to ordinary courts of justice, having power to decide just one thing, namely—how much money A owes to B. The American view of these Alabama tribunals clothes them with higher functions. We indulge hopes to realize by their means some benign improvements of international law, and the adoption of certain new and enlightened principles of belligerent and neutral rights, for which this country has from its earliest history always contended.

Taking for a moment the British point of view, it is easy to see how so much excitement and violent anxiety were caused by the first publication of our case in Parliament. For the only purpose which England supposed that we could have in view, in the submission of these claims to discussion, was the enforcement of payment of the damages, we supposed we had sustained. Almost all the opposition the indirect claims have provoked in England was directed to this point, as is evident from the general tone of the discussions in Parliament and by the British press.

In this country this irritability on the subject took us by surprise. Few amongst us had any serious expectation that we should be awarded any pecuniary damages at Geneva on account of the indirect claims; and by those few the sum of twenty or thirty millions of dollars was computed as the measure of the whole possible award. By all our people, however, the question of money damages was felt to be secondary and subordinate.

The great object, the paramount aim, of the treaty in our estimation, and the main benefit to be derived from the discussion of that part of our case referring to the indirect claims and consequential damages, was not money at all. Hence, in this country generally, it happened that when the Alabama treaty was first negotiated, it was described and regarded as opening a new era in international law, and as a novel addition to public polity, a method for rendering wars and international quarrels less frequent, a treaty which

without settling anything itself, created a new tribunal by which we may settle not only the particular disputes about the Alabama claims, but also all future international subjects of misunderstanding.

In these two views of the treaty we may find a solution of the controversy between the two Governments. England objects to the discussion of the indirect claims, chiefly because she does not intend to pay any money on account of them. But we want them discussed for other purposes, and not for this money reason. Indeed, sooner than forego the other advantages of the discussion, public opinion here seems to be rapidly approaching the determination to renounce all money claims on this part of our case; and to confine its discussion to the prospective development of some new principles regulative of belligerent and neutral obligations, and to the incorporation of these principles in the permanent body of international law for the prevention in the future of the evils under which we think we have suffered.

Here then we say is a probable solution of the whole controversy, and a solution worthy of the highest statesmanship of two continents. Mackintosh in his elaborate lecture on international law recognizes two great sources of improvement and reform in international law;—Treaties and Conventions. By the Alabama treaty, faithfully and fully carried out in the spirit in which the American people understand it, will be effected a change which in the future may prove the most benign and widely valuable reform ever given to public law by any treaty or convention recorded in the past history of this country or Europe.

In any case, however, the eventual success of the treaty and of the settlement it provides is certain of accomplishment. Both countries are sincerely desirous of this result, and by the mutual concession which we have suggested, or by some equally effective expedient, the amity of the two countries, which are so closely united by the ties of commerce and finance, will be cemented and confirmed for many years to come. In the present state of public feeling which animates both these kindred nations, the settlement cannot long be delayed, but will assuredly be amicably adjusted, even should it happen, contrary to all probability, that this treaty, like that of the Clarendon Government, should eventually succumb. Like that treaty, it could only succumb to give place to and produce another instrument of more efficacy for the expression of the national will of the high contracting parties.

TAX REFORM IN CONGRESS.

The work of tax reform just now is beset with difficulties, and has not very promising prospects, but it offers one very gratifying suggestion. The National Treasury is full. We have a surplus of at least 50 millions of dollars of income with which to pay off the National debt, and besides this we can remit 50 millions of annual taxation. The great difficulty is how this remission shall be distributed through the schedule of the tariff and internal revenue. Two legislative schemes for solving this knotty problem have just come to grief in Congress, and the remainder of the session will apparently be consumed in occasional efforts in the same direction. What the ultimate decision will be remains to be seen.

On Tuesday the House will take up the new fiscal bill reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, and will resume its interminable discussions on tax repeal in Committee of the Whole. The measure is entitled “a bill to reduce duties on imports and internal taxes,” and is so objectionable in several of its most important features that it must certainly receive considerable modification before it

can have the remotest chance of becoming a law. A regard to the fundamental axioms of fiscal science has evidently had little to do with the counsels of those who framed this bill, as will be seen from the changes it proposes in the existing schedule of taxation. Taking the revenue receipts of last year as a basis of computation, the bill would remit the following amounts in detail:

Ten	\$2,348,639	Lumber	\$761,80
Coal	322,881	All other articles	212
Leather	529,258	Free list	1,584,667
Coffee	2,949,309		
Salt	615,522	Total	\$18,952,438
Iron and manufactures of	3,135,233	Tobacco	\$6,720,000
Steel and manufactures of	745,539	Gas	2,573,121
Wool	559,823	Bank checks	1,350,000
Woolen manufactures	4,759,688	Matches	2,250,000
Woolen carpets	197,772	Agree't stamps	
Cotton manufactures	788,734	estimated	100,000—\$12,893,133
Copper and manufactures of	39,611		
Chemicals, drugs, &c.	584,862	Total	\$31,845,561
Cork, manufactured	28,915		

The principles of fiscal reform have been so thoroughly discussed among us since the war that several points have come to be considered as finally adjudicated upon and settled by the common consent of the nation. Of these the first is that in repealing taxation such imposts are to be first selected as are most condemned by public opinion and most injurious to the business of the country. In the light of this principle the internal revenue has been treated as the most prominent object of assault, and in proportion as the yearly surplus allowed, the schedule of internal taxes has been chiefly selected by Congress for repeal and modification. These internal imposts are regarded as war taxes; as contrary to the genius and usages of this country; and it has been understood as the settled policy of the people that they should all disappear from the statute book with as little delay as possible, except the taxes on tobacco, spirits, fermented liquors and stamps.

Another fundamental principle of our past efforts at fiscal reform has been that the work of tax repeal should proceed on a regular plan, and that our tax system, comprehending the tariff and the internal revenue, should not continue to be a thing of shreds and patches, the various imposts being alternately tampered with by successive repeals and re-enactments, but that a steady progress towards a simple system adapted to the fiscal wants of the country and the genius of our people should be contrived and enacted, and that all changes made should be final as far as they go.

It would be easy to show how these two principles have regulated the general course of fiscal legislation in this country as in England. At the close of the civil war we were burdened with one of the most oppressive systems of taxation that fiscal incapacity ever concocted. The exigencies of the great struggle through which we had just passed to victory had compelled us to take revenue wherever we could find it; and, like England half a century before, at the close of her Napoleonic wars, we had to revise and reform our taxes by gradual repeal and modification under the pressure of a stupendous debt and the consequent need for a large revenue. By successive efforts we have now brought our internal revenue system somewhat nearer to perfection, and there is a growing sentiment in favor of devoting more attention to the tariff.

To this sentiment we owe the bill above referred to as from the Committee of Ways and Means, which is to be followed by two rival bills, from two minorities of the same committee, showing that recent rumor has not at all oversteered the wide divergence in the opinions of the nine members of which it is composed. From the facts, as stated, it has been inferred that nothing will really be done this session either for the revision of the tariff or the repeal of internal taxes; and it is even affirmed that some of the prominent agitators on the rival platforms of tax repeal are intent rather on the task of conciliating supporters and making political capital, than of acquitting themselves ably

as fiscal statesmen. However this may be, the country will not be satisfied to have so large a surplus accumulating in the Treasury from needless burdens of taxation. Some progress must be made, and the rumor is that the present bill will be divided into two parts, one for the internal revenue, and the other for the tariff. This division would indeed have probably been made before, but for a difficulty which arose as to which bill should have precedence in point of time, one party demanding that the tariff bill should first be passed, and the other soliciting that honor for the internal revenue bill as being likely to awaken the least opposition and to cause the least delay.

As to the proposed tariff reductions, they profess to have been selected with a view to secure the greatest benefit to consumers with the least disturbance of business or injury to producers. Thus an aggregate reduction of 10 millions is made on leather, iron, steel, and copper, and their manufactures, on wool, woollens, and cotton fabrics. The average duties on these articles are remitted from about 50 per cent to 43 per cent, the chief reductions being made on the highest duties, while those of less magnitude are either unchanged or subjected to a smaller deduction. On cotton goods, the cheap, low grades, such as are chiefly made in this country, bore a duty of 60 to 72½ per cent. These are much reduced, while the more expensive fabrics, of which the importations are large, remain as before at 35 per cent. In the taxation of woolen goods and other manufactures the same principles are applied, and the friends of the bill declare as one of their arguments that the 19 millions they thus distribute for the reduction of the tariff will effect an annual gain of 60 millions of benefit and real reduction of cost to the general public.

The internal revenue reduction falls chiefly on tobacco, which few people want to see liberated from any of its present burdens. The changes consist in a reduction of the tax on chewing tobacco from 32 cents to 20 cents, and an advance on smoking tobacco to 20 cents from 16 cents. Another provision of doubtful propriety is the consolidation of the various taxes on whiskey into one equivalent tax of 65 cents. This plan, we believe, was tried once before and being found to offer little protection to the revenue and much liability to fraud was superseded by the present plan. The repeal of the taxes on gas, matches and bank cheques are open to less objection. As the bill stands at present it repeals nearly 13 millions of internal revenue and 19 millions of customs duties. But these proportions, as well as their distribution, will be liable to be changed or modified before the bill passes out of committee, and it is impossible to see at present what shape it will finally assume either as a single bill or as divided into two. The best feature of the measure is its treatment of the income tax, which it does not attempt to revive, as some other fiscal reformers have proposed of late to do, with a view to carry out the repeal of other taxes less inquisitorial, vexatious and intolerable.

USURY LAW REPEAL.

The late trouble in Wall Street has given a renewed impulse to the efforts making this year and for many years past at Albany to obtain a reform of the usury laws of this State. The objections to them are well known, and the public hostility is general. In their present form these usury laws are so severe as to be frequently and ostentatiously evaded. They thus defeat their own purpose and induce the very evils they were intended to prevent. In substance they are copied from the old laws of England without the more recent modifications which have been adopted there to bring the statute into harmony

with the spirit of modern legislation and with the exigencies and growth of modern trade. Our usury law was first passed in the year 1787, and like the English statute of 12 Anne, declared void "all bonds, bills, notes, contracts and assurances whatsoever," made or taken on a usurious consideration. In 1830, under our Revised Statutes, notes and bills of exchange were exempted from the operation of this act, but in 1837 this exemption was repealed, and the receiving of usurious interest was made a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. Although, therefore, every loan made at a higher rate exposes the receiver to the penalty of losing both principal and interest, and of being also fined \$1,000 and imprisoned for six months, still for several weeks in succession millions of dollars have been lending at 1-32 and $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent a day with no attempt at concealment, but with the most open and flagrant publicity.

A law which is thus evaded and boldly set at defiance by the public is not only destructive to the public morality, and tends to bring all law into contempt, but it offers an advantage to men of no principle over the law-abiding citizen. Ten years ago the usury laws were obeyed, and we had no such scandals as now; but soon after the great gold panics caused by Mr. Chase in 1863 and 1864 one or two leading money-lenders discovered that at certain times of the year a little skillful manipulation on their part would put up the rates of interest with some violence. Having developed this theory they devised ingenious methods for carrying it out without exposing themselves to the penalties of the law. One of the best known of these was the buying of the borrower's collaterals for cash and selling them back to him "regular"—that is, for the next day's delivery. This fictitious transaction, being a pretended double-sale, screened the lender by making him the owner of the collateral securities instead of the pledgee. And though the general sentiment of Wall street condemned the manœuvre, and its inventors suffered in public esteem for a time, still the need of money was so pressing on the borrowers, and the profits of such transactions were so tempting to the lenders, that the public abhorrence of the procedure passed off, and the volume of these usurious transactions in the periodic spasms of the market gradually increased year by year till at present the system has culminated in a greater amount of capital being lent at usurious rates than ever before.

The system of organized evasion has also received a corresponding development with the growth of this mischievous traffic. At the very time when money is lending at the highest rates, 7 per cent, the legal interest is all that is charged, and the residue is called "commission." Now there is no law in this country to prevent a man from paying a "commission" for a loan in addition to the legal rate of interest, though the commission on the loan may be ten or twenty times as much as the legitimate interest. In England there is such a restrictive law regulating the rate of commission; but we have none here; and if we had, means would be found for evading its provisions, so that they would only deter the honest, law-abiding citizen, while he whose conscience was more elastic would profit. The laws against usury being so ineffectual to suppress the evil, and when not actually violated being so easily capable of evasion by the methods we have described, as well as by others equally notorious, there is a growing belief that these laws are no longer worthy of retention.

Hence public opinion with accumulating force demands their reform, and the demand is reinforced by the fact that the Legislature at Albany has already repealed the restriction in regard to a multitude of Trust Companies and other lending corporations, which are some of them irresponsible; and which have no just claim to such a legal discrimination

in their favor. The banks, it is urged, and other money lenders should have as much freedom as the favored corporations; and this concession to justice and to common equity would have the effect of preventing such exorbitant interest from being exacted, and would tend to keep money at moderate rates all the year round.

In opposition to reform there is little to be said. It is, indeed, argued by some well meaning persons, that although the interest of money cannot be kept below its true natural rate by human laws; still, in a country so deficient as ours in floating capital, there is a necessity for the protection of the public from extortion on the part of money lenders; or from combined artificial efforts to put up the value of money above its natural rate; and the difficulty of putting an entire stop to the malady is no reason for abstaining from all attempts to check its growth, or to find a remedy for its most intolerable symptoms. In some quarters the prohibition of usury under the Mosaic law is also quoted. But these men forget that usury is nowhere forbidden in the New Testament, and that among the ancient Hebrews it was not forbidden, except among themselves. The taking of usury by a Jew was positively sanctioned when the borrower was not himself a Jew. Moreover the scripture term usury means "interest," and the prohibition to exact usury was a prohibition to take interest at all, so that the Mosaic statute was plainly temporary and local in its application. For we find that in the New Testament usury is but twice mentioned, and is neither prohibited nor branded as wrong or to be punished. It is doubtless from a misapprehension of these elementary facts that the civil law adopted the severe prohibition against usury, which has, like many more important provisions, been copied into systems of modern polity and legislation here and in Europe.

In Wall street our usury laws have been facetiously described as "a law for the protection of usurers against their victims." The time has now arrived when, in this country, these antiquated statutes should be abrogated or reformed. To adapt them to modern institutions they must be penetrated by the spirit of modern freedom. In Massachusetts and other neighboring States the old penal statutes have been repealed, and in England similar reforms have been made. Our Legislature should not adjourn without making an effort in the same direction. To reform wisely our present usury laws is an essential condition and a prerequisite for stopping usury.

What, then, is the best practical measure which our Legislature can adopt? It must be remembered that the courts of this State have ruled that the National banks are exempted from the Usury act of the State, and are simply controlled by the usury provision of the National Currency law, which is as follows:

SEC. 30. *And be it further enacted, That every Association may take, receive, reserve, and charge, on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidences of debt, interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State or Territory where the bank is located, and no more, except that where by the laws of any State a different rate is limited for banks of issue organized under State laws, the rates so limited shall be allowed for Associations organized in any such State under this Act. And when no rate is fixed by the laws of the State or Territory, the bank may take, receive, reserve or charge a rate not exceeding seven per centum, and such interest may be taken in advance, reckoning the days for which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt has to run. And the knowingly taking, receiving, reserving, or charging a rate of interest greater than aforesaid, shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the entire interest which the note, bill, or other evidence of debt carries with it, or which has been agreed to be paid thereon. And in case a greater rate of interest has been paid, the person or persons paying the same, or their legal representatives, may recover back, in any action of debt, twice the amount of the interest thus paid, from the Association taking or receiving the same: *Provided, That such action is commenced within two years from the time the usurious transaction occurred. But the purchase, discount, or sale of a bona fide bill of exchange, payable at another place than the place of such purchase, discount, or sale, at not more than the current rate of ex-**

change for sight drafts in addition to the interest, shall not be considered as taking or receiving a greater rate of interest.

As this provision has been decided by four judges of this State in several cases to supersede the State usury law where national banks are concerned, there might be a public convenience if this section were made the basis of our new legislation on the subject. For through our national banks passes by far the larger part of the financial business of the State, and the need of uniformity of legislation in such an important matter is obvious.

CURRENT TOPICS.

TRANSPORTATION IN BOND.—Secretary Boutwell has decided that, as under the 24th section of the act of July 14, 1870, goods intended for interior ports of entry are allowed to go forward to their destinations without appraisement, the law should be so construed as to require only the production of the invoice as a basis for the entry of the goods, or, in the absence of the invoice, the production of the bill of lading and manifest. The object of this decision, which the Collector is instructed to apply to the practice at this port, is to reform certain custom house usages which have been long the cause of serious annoyance to importers at interior ports of entry. The law regulating the transportation of merchandise in bond has heretofore been construed as requiring that the owners or consignees of such goods must produce all their papers—the invoice, bill of lading and manifest. The invoices arrive on steamers immediately preceding those on which the goods are shipped, and are accordingly in possession of the merchants to whom the goods belong when the goods get here. The bills of lading, on the other hand, are sent with the goods, and before they can be sent to their destination and returned to New York the forty-eight hours have expired and the goods been placed in general-order warehouses. Under the present ruling of the Treasury Department this difficulty will be obviated, and importers at the interior cities can have the necessary papers in possession of their agents or brokers by the time the goods arrive at port. The decision is a good one and will be appreciated by the merchants of the cities to which shipments in bond are permitted under the existing law.

AN IMPORTANT SCHEME OF HARBOR IMPROVEMENT.—The plan of improving that portion of the entrance to the harbor of New York lying between New Jersey and Staten Island, and commonly known as Staten Island Sound, which is being urged upon the attention of the officers entrusted with the work of harbor improvements, is, we think, deserving of favorable consideration. The three growing cities of Perth Amboy, Elizabethport, and New Brunswick are now the point from which a very large part of the merchandise brought to tide water by the railroads and canals of New Jersey, are shipped to this and other ports along the New England coast, and this trade, which is already very extensive and valuable, is destined to increase rapidly during the next few years with the completion of the various new lines of railroad now building in New Jersey. It already amounts to 9 or 10 millions per year, and consists largely of the products of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, and the safety of the large fleet of vessels to which it gives employment during the greater part of the year, renders the removal of the many and serious obstructions which now impede navigation a commercial necessity. The channel is narrow and tortuous, and barely deep enough to float craft of any considerable size even at full tide, and there is constant danger that vessels, by deviating even slightly from their proper course in following the windings of the channel, will ground upon the mud flats from which it is both costly and difficult to get them off. The estimated expense of the necessary improvements is very small, less we believe than \$300,000, and it is thought by those interested in securing them, that their importance is more than sufficient to justify a much more liberal expenditure than is now deemed necessary for the completion of the work.

THE OUTLOOK FOR CHICAGO.—The great conflagration which so nearly wiped out the city of Chicago last year has demonstrated one fact very clearly, that to a city which has reached the point of making itself the centre of an extensive business and transportation system, there is scarcely any disaster so great as to produce a permanent depression in the values of business property. A calamity more serious could scarcely have overtaken a

city than that which befell Chicago, and yet we are told that the utmost depression in the value of lots in the business quarter did not exceed 25 per cent., and from this depression it has already in great part recovered. The *Chicago Tribune* reports that the present activity in real estate, for immediate improvement, is fully equal to anything known for many years, while there is quite as much speculative inquiry now as during the period of Chicago's most rapid progress—from 1868 to 1871. When the extent of the disaster, caused by the fire, was fully realized, it was the general impression that the work of rebuilding must extend through a period of very many years at best; not a small number doubted if it would ever recover; and some of the cities which had been left far behind in the race for commercial supremacy, firmly believed that they would be able to monopolize the trade which had centered at Chicago. But we now see that this disaster has not changed the current of trade; that it still follows the channels of which Chicago has been appropriately called the "gateway." She has been, and still continues to be, a necessity to the great west. Capital, discovering this fact, is pouring in from all sides seeking profitable investment. Nothing can ever replace, it is true, the large amount of wealth destroyed, but the loss has been distributed, to a great extent, over the whole country, and from present indications the city itself will pass through her hard experience to the attainment of a prosperity as unprecedented as her calamity was sudden and terrible.

STAMPING BOILER PLATES.—As is generally known, one of the provisions of the new law for the protection of life on steamboats requires that all iron wrought into boiler plates, and sold for use in boiler construction, shall be stamped with the maker's name, and also with its tensile strength as developed by certain tests to which it must in all cases be subjected. The object of this law is to exclude plates of inferior quality from the market by rendering it possible to identify the makers, to the end that they may be held accountable in case of accident to boilers made of iron of their manufacture. It has not, however, realized the expectations of those instrumental in securing its passage, since most of the manufacturers have refused to make or sell any iron for use in boiler construction until the law requiring them to stamp their names thereon is repealed. The reasons assigned for this action are certainly entitled to consideration. They say, and truly, that the danger of boiler explosions arises quite as much from bad construction and bad management as from defective plates, and they naturally object to being held responsible in such cases where the blame properly rests upon those who make boilers and those who are entrusted with their management. They are willing, they say, to sell the best plates to any one who will pay for them what they are fairly worth, but are not willing to be made the scapegoats of others, who, morally responsible in case of accident resulting from causes wholly beyond the control of the plate makers, would shift all blame upon those whose names are stamped upon the plates that had given way. In our opinion, the law in question seeks a good result by indirect and ineffectual means. If any one is to be held responsible under the law should it not be the owners of boilers, rather than those who make the materials of which they are composed? Were owners held to strict account they would not only provide themselves with good boilers at the outset, but would see that they were properly set up and that only competent men were entrusted with their management. No man need be deceived in matters of this kind unless he is willing to be, for it costs but little to have a boiler frequently and properly examined and tested, and good engineers can always be had for what they are worth. Under these circumstances there would be no market for cheap plates and inferior workmanship, and the travelling public would enjoy all the immunity from danger from boiler explosions that steamboat owners could insure. But so long as those who own and use steam boilers are permitted to shift their responsibility upon others, laws for the prevention of accidents will be worse than useless. If cheap and inferior plates are wanted, some one will take the risk of making them, and if owners can do so with immunity from personal responsibility, necessary precautions will be neglected and accidents multiply in proportion to the increase of boilers in use.

CHANGES IN THE REDEEMING AGENTS OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following are the changes in the Redeeming Agents of National Banks since the 11th of April, 1872. These weekly changes are furnished by, and published in accordance with, an arrangement made with the Comptroller of the Currency:

LOCATION.	NAME OF BANK.	REDEEMING AGENT.
Massachusetts— Westfield.....	The First National Bank.....	The Fourth National Bank of New York, approved in place of the Continental National Bank of New York.
West Virginia— Charlestown.....	The First National Bank of Jefferson.....	The National Park Bank of New York, approved as an additional redemption agent.
West Virginia— Wheeling.....	The Merchants' National Bank of West Virginia.....	The First National Bank of Cincinnati, and the Merchants' National Bank of Baltimore, approved as an additional redemption agent.
Ohio— Shelby.....	The First National Bank.....	The First National Bank of New York, and the First National Bank of Cleveland, approved.
Ohio— Cachocton.....	The First National Bank.....	The Ninth National Bank of New York, approved.
Ohio— Cambridge.....	The Guernsey National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York, approved.
Indiana— Velphe.....	The First National Bank.....	The National Broadway Bank of New York, approved.
Illinois— Pittsfield.....	The First National Bank.....	The Second National Bank of St. Louis, approved as an additional redemption agent.
Illinois— Moline.....	The Moline National Bank.....	The National Park Bank of New York, and the First National Bank of Chicago, approved.
Michigan— Romeo.....	The First National Bank.....	The American National Bank of Detroit, approved in place of the First National Bank of Detroit.
Kansas— El Dorado.....	The First National Bank.....	The Valley National Bank of St. Louis, approved.

New National Banks.

The following is a list of National Banks organized since the 11th instant, viz.:

- 1,958—The Kimsey National Bank of Portsmouth, Ohio. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Peter Kinney, President; John W. Kinney, Cashier. Authorized to commence business April 12, 1872.
- 1,959—The National Bank of Rising Sun, Indiana. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. Alex. C. Downey, President; J. N. Perkins, Cashier. Authorized to commence business April 12, 1872.
- 1,960—The Montana National Bank of Helena, Territory of Montana. Authorized capital, \$100,000; paid in capital, \$50,000. James King, President; Charles E. Duer, Cashier. Authorized to commence business April 17, 1872.
- 1,961—The First National Bank of Flora, Illinois. Authorized capital, \$75,000; paid in capital, \$40,000. Osman Pixley, President; L. F. Wilson, Cashier. Authorized to commence business April 18, 1872.

Latest Monetary and Commercial English News

RATES OF EXCHANGE AT LONDON, AND ON LONDON AT LATEST DATES.

EXCHANGE AT LONDON— APRIL 5.			EXCHANGE ON LONDON.		
ON—	TIME.	RATE.	LATEST DATE.	TIME.	RATE.
Amsterdam...	short.	11 19% @ 12 1/2	April 5.	short.	11.79
Antwerp.....	3 months.	12 1/2 @ 12 3/4	"	short.	25.30
Hamburg.....	short.	13. 9% @ 13.10	"	3 mos.	13. 6
Paris.....	short.	25.20 @ 25.30	"	short.	25.35
Paris.....	3 months.	25.52 @ 25.60	April 5.	3 mos.	110.90
Vienna.....	"	11.30 @ 11.35	"	short.	6.21 1/2
Berlin.....	"	6.25 @ 6.25 1/2	"	3 mos.	118 1/2
Frankfort.....	"	119% @ 119 1/2	"	short.	33
St. Petersburg.....	"	32 @ 32 1/2	"	3 mos.	33
Cadiz.....	"	48% @ 48 1/2	"	"	"
Lisbon.....	90 days.	52% @ 52 1/2	"	"	"
Milan.....	3 months.	27.42% @ 27.50	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	27.42% @ 27.50	"	"	"
Naples.....	"	27.42% @ 27.50	"	"	"
New York.....	"	"	April 4.	60 days.	109 1/2
Jamaica.....	"	"	"	"	"
Havana.....	"	"	March 5.	90 days.	34
Rio de Janeiro.....	"	"	March 11.	"	34 1/2 @ 35
Bahia.....	"	"	"	"	"
Valparaiso.....	"	"	Feb. 11.	90 days.	24 1/2 @ 24 1/2
Pernambuco.....	"	"	"	"	"
Singapore.....	60 days.	4s. 5d.	April 4.	6 mos.	4s. 5d.
Hong Kong.....	"	4s. 5d.	"	"	"
Ceylon.....	"	1s. 11 1/2 @ 1/4 d.	April 5.	6 mos.	2s. @ 3 1/2-1-16d.
Bombay.....	"	"	"	"	"
Madras.....	"	"	April 5.	6 mos.	1s. 11 1/2-1-16d. @ 2s.
Calcutta.....	"	"	"	"	"
Sydney.....	30 days.	1/2 per cent. dis.	"	"	"

[From our own correspondent.]

LONDON, Saturday, April 5.

The leading feature of the week is the unexpected advance in the Bank rate of discount to 3 1/2 per cent. The Bank return shows clearly the causes which has induced, or rather compelled, the authorities to take this step, and it is not improbable that there will now be a gradual uproad movement in the price of money. At the moment, however, the financial position cannot be very clearly defined. The payment of the dividends is not included in the present Bank return. The next statement will show a large decrease in the Treasury account, or "public deposits," and also a diminution in discounts, or "other securities." The extent to which the latter will run off will be an important point, and until that fact has been ascertained, it is impossible to say whether the rise in rate will be rapid or gradual. New loans, new companies, and active trade have evidently absorbed a considerable proportion of our idle capital; and hence the increased firmness in the money market. In connection with the advance, two points are worthy of consideration. The fact is that this step taken by the bank has not been hasty, though unexpected; but, on the contrary, prudent. The business, commercial and financial, now settled in the London market, has assumed propor-

tions beyond all precedent. A want of decision on the part of the bank authorities now might have a prejudicial effect upon the trade of the country, and by deranging the exchanges might upset calculations, and turn a profit into a loss. The timely warning given this week will undoubtedly induce the mercantile classes to bear in mind that in the future they will not obtain accommodation on the easy terms to which they have been accustomed of late. There is not, indeed, and need not be, any apprehension that the rate for money will advance rapidly, but considering what an immense business is in progress, that the extent of our loans to foreign countries, actual and prospective, is unusually large, and also that the amount of foreign money deposited here, and which may suddenly be withdrawn is very considerable, it is certain that the tendency in the rates must be upwards. The second point is that, however discomfiting the upward movement may be to speculators (and the spirit of Stock Exchange speculation seems to pervade all classes), the advancing rates of discount are an indication of the prosperity of the country, and are a favorable, rather than an adverse, feature. There are still many who prefer to see plenty of the medium of exchange, rather than one of the articles exchanged in the country, and that money and bullion alone are wealth. That we should have a good supply of gold in order at any moment to be prepared to pay any differences which may now and then be required, and thus correct the exchanges, is necessary, but beyond an adequacy for that purpose any further supply is superfluous. We have entered upon another season of prosperity, and as our trade shows no signs of diminishing activity, it may be safely said that it has of late been very remunerative. If the Bank authorities should, during the year, hastily raise their rate of discount, the error will be on the safer side, as delay might be dangerous, and cause unnecessary excitement in financial and commercial circles.

There has been a good demand for money, and since the advance in the Bank rate to 3 1/2 per cent, very little accommodation has been obtained under the Bank rate. The quotations are as follows:

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Bank rate.....	3 1/2	4 months' bank bills.....	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Open-market rates:		6 months' bank bills.....	4 @ 4 1/4
30 and 60 days' bills.....	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4	4 and 6 months' trade bills.....	4 1/2 @ 5
3 months' bills.....	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4		

The rates of interest allowed by the joint stock banks and discount houses for deposits are as follows:

	Per cent.
Joint stock banks.....	3 1/2
Discount houses at call.....	3 1/2
Discount houses with 7 days' notice.....	2 1/2
Discount houses with 14 days' notice.....	2 1/2

The following are the quotations for money at the leading

Continental cities:		Bank rate.	Open rate.	Bank rate.	Open rate.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Paris.....	5	4 1/2-5		Lisbon and Oporto.....	7 1/2
Amsterdam.....	3	3 1/2		St. Petersburg.....	6 1/2
Hamburg.....	3	3 1/2-4		Brussels.....	3 1/2
Berlin.....	4	3 1/2		Turin, Florence and	3 1/2
Frankfort.....	3 1/2	3 1/2		Rome.....	5 1/2
Vienna and Trieste.....	5	5		Antwerp.....	3 1/2
Madrid, Cadiz and Barcelona.....	6	6		Bremen.....	3 1/2
				Leipzig.....	4 1/2

The following statement shows the present position of the Bank of England, the Bank rate of discount, the price of Consols, the average quotation for English Wheat, the price of Middling Upland Cotton, and of No. 40 Mule Yarn, fair second quality, compared with the four previous years:

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Circulation, including bank post bills.....	25,123,650	24,452,129	23,922,401	24,917,491	26,303,794
Public deposits.....	3,994,180	4,754,817	5,325,583	10,521,035	12,711,623
Other deposits.....	21,146,623	18,803,252	17,331,142	20,151,913	19,230,841
Government securities.....	13,268,000	14,970,793	12,827,812	12,941,143	13,309,090
Other securities.....	18,715,640	18,480,653	18,822,166	22,865,668	25,961,226
Reserve of notes and coin.....	11,214,032	8,251,075	12,023,492	12,110,918	11,336,371
Gold and bullion.....	20,825,077	17,235,105	20,472,757	22,446,263	22,358,406
Bank rate.....	2 p. c.	4 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 p. c.	3 1/2 p. c.
Consols.....	93 1/2 d.	93 1/2 d.	93 1/2 d.	92 1/2 d.	92 1/2 d.
Price of wheat.....	72s. 6d.	46s. 4d.	43s. 5d.	55s. 9d.	54s. 3d.
Mid. Upland cotton.....	11 1/2 d.	12 1/2 d.	11 1/2 d.	7 1/2 d.	*11 1/2 d.
No. 40 mule yarn.....	1s. 4d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.	1s. 3 1/2 d.	1s. 1/2 d.	*1s. 3 1/2 d.

*Price March 28.

Since the advance in the Bank rate there has been less demand for foreign bills of exchange, and the quotations are more favorable to this country.

There is very little demand for gold for export; but silver is firm, and has realized higher prices. Old Mexican dollars are now worth 62 1/2 d. and new 60 1/2 d. per ounce. The advance has been caused by an active demand for China and the Straits.

Some of the California mines which was introduced here last year, and for which a large amount of capital was subscribed, are not giving the promising results set forth in the prospectus. The Mineral Hills Silver Mining Company's debentures of £100

cannot now be sold at £40, which is to be attributed greatly to the fact that the directors have announced that the "drawings" have ceased for the present.

The holidays have partly interfered with trade; but from all parts of the country the accounts indicate that a healthy tone exists. In wages of late there has been an almost general advance. The movement has now extended to the agricultural laborers, whose pay is ridiculously small—in some instances only ten shillings per week. Although agricultural laborers are not proverbial for their intelligence, it must be said of them that they are conducting the movement with singular ability, and without any further object than to be adequately remunerated for their labor.

In the wheat trade there has been no special movement. A very moderate business has been transacted, and prices have not varied to any important extent.

The following statement shows the imports and exports of cereal produce into and from the United Kingdom since harvest, viz. from Aug. 26 to the close of last week, compared with the corresponding period in the three previous seasons:

IMPORTS.		1871-2.	1870-1.	1869-70.	1868-9.
Wheat.....cwt.		25,332,221	19,385,172	26,521,209	17,514,470
Barley.....cwt.		7,868,101	4,765,969	4,759,557	7,370,807
Oats.....cwt.		5,514,572	4,578,209	5,904,988	8,815,797
Peas.....cwt.		480,016	44,426	773,230	780,992
Beans.....cwt.		2,149,879	1,054,048	1,153,515	1,860,839
Indian Corn.....cwt.		11,499,028	9,110,167	12,340,297	8,310,931
Flour.....cwt.		1,978,209	2,776,291	3,985,919	2,453,914
EXPORTS.		1871-2.	1870-1.	1869-70.	1868-9.
Wheat.....cwt.		2,081,237	2,159,144	164,588	136,309
Barley.....cwt.		13,748	52,336	13,597	85,706
Oats.....cwt.		85,444	950,087	73,966	71,123
Peas.....cwt.		7,092	39,889	9,531	3,976
Beans.....cwt.		4,719	14,488	1,225	3,854
Indian Corn.....cwt.		19,363	56,256	12,696	731
Flour.....cwt.		43,901	1,369,843	12,408	21,351

English Market Reports—Per Cable.

The daily closing quotations in the markets of London and Liverpool for the past week have been reported by submarine telegraph as shown in the following summary:

London Money and Stock Market.—American securities close at a slight variation from the quotations of a week ago.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £136,000 during the week.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Consols for money.....	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
" account.....	92	92	92	92	92	92
U. S. 6s (5-30s).....	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½
" old, 1865.....	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
" old, 1867.....	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
U. S. 10-40s.....	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
New 5s.....	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½

The daily quotations for United States 6s (1862) at Frankfurt were.

Frankfurt.....	96	95½	95½
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Liverpool Cotton Market.—See special report of cotton.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.—This market closes firm prices where changed showing an advance.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Flour (Western).....	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0	26 0
Wheat (No. 2 R'd W. n. sp) cwt	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 8	10 9	10 10
" (Red Winter).....	11 4	11 4	11 4	11 6	11 7	11 8
" (California White).....	11 6	11 6	11 6	11 7	11 8	11 9
Corn (W. n. d.) ½ quarter.....	3 27	3 27	3 27	3 27	3 27	3 27
Barley (Canadian).....	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 8	3 0
Oats (Am. & Can.).....	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 9	2 8
Peas (Canadian).....	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 0	39 9

Liverpool Provisions Market.—Beef, bacon and lard have advanced; other prices unchanged.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Beef (East. pr. mess) ½ bbl.	66 0	66 0	66 0	66 0	66 0	66 6
Pork (West. pr. mess) ½ bbl.	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0	49 0
Bacon (Cum. cut).....	28 3	28 3	28 3	28 6	29 0	29 0
Lard (American).....	40 0	40 6	40 6	41 0	41 0	41 0
Cheese (Amer'n fine).....	63 0	68 0	63 0	63 0	63 0	63 0

Liverpool Produce Market.—This market has generally been steady throughout the week, refined petroleum having lost ½ d. and common rosin 3 d.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Rosin (com. N. C.).....	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0
Petroleum (refined).....	1 5	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½
" (spirits).....	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½	10½
Tallow (American).....	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0	43 0

London Produce and Oil Markets.—Linseed oil has shown a decline of 5s., while Calcutta linseed has advanced 6d.

	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.
Line'd c'ke (obl.).....	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3	10 3
Linseed (Calcutta).....	62 0	62 6	62 6	62 6	62 6	62 6
Sugar (No. 12 D'ch std).....	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0	35 0
Sperm oil.....	98 0	98 0	98 0	98 0	98 0	98 0
Whale oil.....	37 10	37 10	37 10	37 10	37 10	37 10
Linseed oil.....	32 15	32 15	32 10	32 10	32 15	32 15

COMMERCIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE WEEK.—The imports this week show a decrease in dry goods and an increase in general merchandise. The total imports amount to \$10,670,650 this week, against \$12,645,852 last week, and \$9,641,944 the previous week. The exports are \$3,820,952 this week, against \$4,369,131 last week and \$2,595,198 the previous week. The exports of cotton the past week were 10,622 bales, against 5,884 bales last week. The following are the imports at New York for week ending (for dry goods) April 12, and for the week ending (for general merchandise) April 13.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.		1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
Dry goods.....		\$2,263,406	\$2,131,875	\$2,380,178	\$2,767,892
General merchandise.....		5,294,761	4,291,603	3,433,679	7,902,758
Total for the week.....		\$7,558,167	\$6,423,478	\$5,813,857	\$10,670,650
Previously reported.....		85,350,177	80,650,359	105,672,824	119,848,911

Since Jan. 1..... \$92,903,344 \$87,073,887 \$111,486,681 \$130,519,561

In our report of the dry goods trade will be found the imports of dry goods for one week later.

The following is a statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports, for the week ending April 16:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK FOR THE WEEK.		1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
For the week.....		\$3,689,819	\$3,306,325	\$3,810,849	\$3,820,952
Previously reported.....		44,599,444	47,708,553	69,348,331	60,980,552

Since Jan. 1..... \$48,289,313 \$51,014,878 \$73,159,180 \$64,801,504

The following will show the exports of specie from the port of New York for the week ending April 13, 1872:

April 9—Bark Glide, Zanzibar—	April 11—Str. Cimbria, London—
American gold coin..... \$51,100	Foreign silver coin..... \$27,000
Foreign gold coin..... 33,456	April 13—Str. City of Montreal
April 10—Str. Java, Liverpool—	Liverpool—
Silver bars..... 155,615	Gold dust..... 2,000
April 11—Str. Lelpaisg, Southampton—	Gold bars..... 11,100
Mexican silver coin..... 21,000	Silver bars..... 169,752
Total for the week.....	\$471,023
Previously reported.....	6,139,055

Total since Jan. 1, 1872..... \$6,610,078

Same time in	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
1871.....	\$16,668,880	1867.....	\$7,080,022	
1870.....	7,084,952	1866.....	5,697,744	
1869.....	9,084,952	1865.....	5,153,102	
1868.....	16,897,258			

The imports of specie at this port during the past week have been as follows:

April 8—Str. Missouri, Havana—	Silver.....	\$2,800
Gold.....	\$300	
Total for the week.....		\$3,100
Previously reported.....		575,635

Total since January 1, 1872..... \$578,735

Same time in	1871.	1870.	1869.	1868.
1871.....	\$2,907,667	1867.....	\$2,589,164	
1870.....	6,102,639	1866.....	665,678	
1869.....	7,187,085			

NATIONAL TREASURY.—The following forms present a summary of certain weekly transactions at the National Treasury and Custom House.

1.—Securities held by the U. S. Treasurer in trust for National banks and balance in the Treasury:

Week ending	For Circulation.	For U. S. Deposits.	Total.	—Bal. in Treasury—	Coin certificates.
March 16 374,032,750	15,659,000	389,691,750	119,042,747	10,033,076	30,290,500
March 23 374,324,650	15,639,000	389,963,650	119,042,747	10,033,076	30,290,500
March 30 374,583,450	15,659,000	390,242,450	119,042,747	10,033,076	30,290,500
April 6 374,886,450	15,659,000	390,545,450	121,582,680	8,114,273	28,178,000
April 13 375,212,450	15,409,000	390,621,450	124,064,191	9,102,961	27,108,500

2.—National bank currency in circulation; fractional currency received from the Currency Bureau by U. S. Treasurer, and distributed weekly; also the amount of legal tenders distributed:

Week ending	Notes in Circulation.	—Fractional Currency—	Leg. Ten.
March 16.....	322,207,814	840,800	1,478,000
March 23.....	322,780,274	704,000	664,000
March 30.....	322,847,294	844,800	413,000
April 6.....	322,751,322	587,200	575,000
April 13.....	323,299,692	924,000	555,600

Petersburg Railroad.—At the annual meeting in Petersburg, Va., on the 21st ult., the directors were authorized to negotiate the sale of \$500,000 eight per cent bonds, secured by a second mortgage on the property of the road, in coupon or registered bonds, which may be converted at the pleasure of the holder. Of the former issue of a half million dollars, but \$158,000 remains, out of which \$17,000 will have to be drawn to pay money borrowed to meet a negotiable note. This, it is understood, is intended to provide for an extension of the road to City Point.

Lafayette, Bloomington and Mississippi.—The last rail has been laid and the line is now continuous from Lafayette, Ind., to Bloomington, Ill., and will soon be opened and operated in connection with the Toledo, Wabash and Western, to which it is leased.

Western Union Telegraph.—The directors have voted to issue \$1,500,000 in bonds for the erection of a new building on the corner of Broadway and Dey street, New York.

—The Vincennes & Cairo Railroad Company has been consolidated with the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad. The name of the new road is to be the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, with a capital stock of \$4,000,000. The consolidation is a virtual sale of the Vincennes & Cairo Railroad to the Cairo & Vincennes Railroad, the road to be completed by the latter company.

—The Government has accepted the 50 miles of the Cairo & Fulton Railroad, which are completed and in operation. Patents for the lands have been issued by the Secretary of the Interior. The commissioners appointed to examine the road, we are told, made a favorable report relative to the manner of its construction.

—Within the past twenty years it is estimated that not less than two thousand millions of dollars have been invested in American railroad bonds, and the drift of capital in that direction is as strong as at any previous period. Since the active retirement and redemption of the United States bonds was begun first class railroad bonds have year by year taken the place, to a large extent, of Government securities, with capitalists who desire to have their means in safe, convertible and profitable shape. Indeed, the conviction grows deeper both here and in Europe that a well located railroad, traversing a rich country, forming part of a necessary through line, and in some cases draining deposits of minerals, is one of the most lasting, substantial, and perpetually productive properties in the world, and affords, therefore, an excellent basis for credit. The holder of first mortgages upon these properties have now not only the most substantial security and the best guarded investments in point of law, but also the additional advantage of being able to sell their bonds at any time in the open market. Government bonds now pay but about five per cent upon their cost, with a prospect of a diminution of interest and market value, while it is possible by judicious selection to obtain safe and sound securities yielding nearly or quite seven per cent. interest, together with every prospect of a rise in market value. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad bonds are among the most prominent of the loans now offering, and we are informed that they are meeting with a very good sale on both sides of the Atlantic. The card of Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, the financial agents, will be found elsewhere in our columns.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & Co.,
32 Wall street, N. Y.

Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers; also, Commercial Credits issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland and all their branches.

Telegraphic Transfers of money on Europe, San Francisco, and the West Indies.

Deposit accounts received in either Currency or Coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-House as if drawn upon any city bank; interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued, bearing interest at current rate; Notes and Drafts collected.

State, City, and Railroad Loans negotiated.

CLEWS, HABICHT & Co.,
11 OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO.'S

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Secured as they are by a first mortgage on the road, land grant franchise, and equipments, combined in one mortgage, they command at once a ready market.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in gold. Interest at eight (8) per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, \$1,000, \$500 and \$100, Coupon or Registered.

Price, 97½ and accrued interest, in currency, from February 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents, and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

Can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall street.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS OF THE LOGANSPOUT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY OF INDIANA, bearing Eight per Cent Interest, gold, free of Government Tax, payable quarterly in New York, are for sale by JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine street, at 95 and accrued interest.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT GOLD BONDS are among the most substantial and satisfactory Securities which we can recommend for investment. The Iron and Coal Interests along the line of the road are attracting the attention and capital of practical workers in these minerals in this country and Great Britain, and are found to be more valuable and important than those of any other section of the country.

THE IRON, COAL, SALT, TIMBER AND AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES of the region which it traverses, together with the through traffic which it will command as a short, low-grade, economical East-and-West Trunk Line, assure an immense and profitable business.

Price of the Bonds, 94 and accrued interest from November 1. Principal and interest payable in gold in New York City.

Full information furnished on application.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for Chesapeake and Ohio Bonds at their current prices.

HARVEY FISK,
A. S. HATCH.

FISK & HATCH.

The Bankers' Gazette.

DIVIDENDS.

The following Dividends have been declared during the past week:

COMPANY.	PER CENT.	WHEN PAYABLE.	BOOKS CLOSED.
Railroads.			
Boston & Prov.....	\$5, free.	May 1.	.....
Banks.			
National City.....	10, free.	May 1.	.....
Fulton National.....	5, free.	May 1.	.....
National Mechanics' Banking Association.....	4, free.	May 1.	until May 2. Apr. 20 to May 1.
Miscellaneous.			
N. Y. State Loan & Trust Co.....	4	May 1.	.....

FRIDAY EVENING, April 19, 1872.

The Money Market.—On Friday, the 13th inst., at the date of our last report, there were evidences of a decided relaxation from the excessive stringency which had previously controlled the money market for a number of days. The indications then noticed were subsequently more fully developed, and during the early part of the present week the rates for money were easier and tolerably steady at 7 per cent. to 7 gold, with some transactions as high as 1-32 per day commission. On Wednesday the market was rather easier, with exceptional transactions as low as 6 per cent., and on Thursday offerings of money were made in the afternoon as low as 4 and even 3 per cent, but this was done for effect, and was no indication of any real surplus of loanable funds. To-day the ruling rates were 6½ per cent., with exceptional transactions at 5 per cent.; the locked up funds have been released, and a desire is now shown to make the market appear very easy. There has been a decided turn in the currency movement from the country towards New York, although remittances thus far consist chiefly of national bank notes and consequently do not help our banks in their legal tender reserves.

The Secretary of the Treasury accepted on Wednesday two millions of five-twenties instead of one million, and his action was rather a surprise to bankers, as the severe pressure in money had already passed away, and the need of disbursements from the Treasury was no longer felt.

The Bank of England rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent., and the bullion reserve shows an increase of £136,000. The Bank of France shows an increase of 6,000,000 francs.

The last statement of our city banks on Saturday, 13th inst., showed a further decrease of \$296,575 in the excess over legal reserve. The liabilities stood at \$21,274,100, and the total reserve at \$56,211,200, being only \$892,675 in excess of 25 per cent. of the liabilities.

The following statement shows the changes from previous week and a comparison with 1871 and 1870:

	1872.	1871.	1870.
	April 6.	April 13.	April 15.
Loans and dis.	\$278,483,400	\$274,354,300	\$285,530,266
Specie.....	19,764,100	19,382,400	15,712,354
Circulation.....	28,014,700	27,981,000	31,546,127
Net deposits.....	201,065,500	193,257,100	214,725,538
Legal tenders.....	38,695,200	36,528,800	32,584,118

In commercial paper there is but a light business doing. If the present ease in call loans continues there will probably soon be a decline from present rates, but 8 to 10 are as yet the quotations for prime endorsed notes.

United States Bonds.—Government securities have shown a marked improvement since the removal of the excessive monetary pressure, and the anticipations of those who held their bonds throughout the "squeeze" have thus far been realized. There is no special demand of importance from any particular quarter, but a good inquiry from home investors, and some purchases also for foreign account.

The supply of bonds continues to be small to meet the demands of the market, and except of the five-twenties of 1867 and occasionally of one or two other issues, it is difficult to obtain a round lot of \$100,000. The advance in prices this week is fully 1 per cent, and this has been partially assisted by the purchase of \$2,000,000 by the Treasury on Wednesday, instead of \$1,000,000, as advertised.

There have been renewed reports from Washington in regard to further negotiations of U. S. bonds in London, but these reports of possible future transactions are so crude and indefinite as hardly to be worthy of notice.

Closing prices daily, and the range since January 1, have been:

	Apr. 15.	Apr. 16.	Apr. 17.	Apr. 18.	Apr. 19.	Since January 1.
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18

* This is the price bid, no sale was made at the Board.

Closing prices of securities in London have been as follows:

	Apr. 5.	Apr. 12.	Apr. 19.	Since January 1.
U. S. 4-20, 1862, 62.	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2 Apr. 16 93 Apr. 11
U. S. 4-20, 1862, 62.	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2 Apr. 16 93 Apr. 11
U. S. 4-20, 1862, 62.	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2 Apr. 16 93 Apr. 11
U. S. 4-20, 1862, 62.	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2 Apr. 16 93 Apr. 11
U. S. 4-20, 1862, 62.	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2 Apr. 16 93 Apr. 11
U. S. 4-20, 1862, 62.	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2 Apr. 16 93 Apr. 11
U. S. 4-20, 1862, 62.	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2 Apr. 16 93 Apr. 11
U. S. 4-20, 1862, 62.	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2 Apr. 16 93 Apr. 11
U. S. 4-20, 1862, 62.	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2 Apr. 16 93 Apr. 11
U. S. 4-20, 1862, 62.	92 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2 Apr. 16 93 Apr. 11

State and Railroad Bonds.—State bonds have been generally pretty steady; Tennessee and Virginia consols are among the most firmly held; new South Carolinas sold up to 39, but subsequently re-acted and sold to-day at 38 1/2@38 3/4. Louisiana bonds have lately been more in demand, and are rather scarce in this market. Missouri State sixes, and Hannibal and St. Joseph sixes are now relatively low at 96 for the former, and 94@94 1/2 for the latter.

Railroad bonds have shown a decided improvement, particularly on the Union Pacific issues which are more or less dealt in on speculation, and therefore affected by the variations in the money market. The demand for railroad bonds from investors continues to be active, and these are unquestionably the most favorite security of the present day, with all parties who purchase bonds to hold as distinguished from those who buy on speculation. There are seven per cent. bonds of a large number of the old and well known railroads selling below par, at various prices from 90 upwards, and new bonds offered at prices favorable enough to attract buyers.

The financial agents, issue the following statement of the earnings and expenses of the Union Pacific Railroad in January and February:

	February, 1872.	February, 1871.	Jan. 29th, 1872.	Jan. 28th, 1871.
Earnings.....	\$534,115 09	\$373,921 77	\$808,051 17	\$853,497 53
Expenses.....	392,354 05	237,467 69	772,095 81	629,821 74
Net earnings \$141,761 04		\$136,457 08	\$35,955 36	\$223,675 79

Decrease net earnings, 1872, compared with 1871, January..... \$103,805 65

Increase net earnings, 1872, compared with 1871, February..... 5,393 96

LAND DEPARTMENT.

February and March, 1872, 12,639 65-100 acres for..... \$52,844 82

Average per acre..... 4 18

Land grant bonds canceled..... 20,000 00

Total sales to March 31, 1872..... 2,143,008 52

Acres, 517,967 54-100 for..... 4 13

Average per acre.....

Lands belonging to the Company remaining unsold, 11,562,032 46-100

Land Grant Bonds.....

Total amount issued..... \$10,400,000 00

Less bonds canceled by Land Department..... \$966,000

Bought by trustees..... \$21,000—\$1,217,000 00

Leaving Bonds outstanding..... \$9,183,000 00

Land Notes on Hand..... \$1,020,855 74

March 31, 1872. Principal (interest not included).....

Closing prices daily and the range since Jan. 1 have been:

	Apr. 15.	Apr. 16.	Apr. 17.	Apr. 18.	Apr. 19.	Since January 1.
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18
U. S. 10-40, 1861, 40.	110 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	107 1/2 Feb. 8 111 1/2 Apr. 18

* This is the price bid, no sale was made at the Board.

Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks.—Stocks have shown a marked improvement since the relaxation took place in the money market, and prices are generally 2 to 6 per cent better than the lowest point touched last week. This change for the better has been the great feature of the week, and has extended to nearly all the active stocks while particular specialties have been less prominent than usual.

The future course of the market seems to be rather uncertain, the present appearance is one of firmness, and gives promise of continued strength; on the other hand, it is believed in some quarters that the "bear" party, including those who sold "short" last week are preparing to make another attack upon the market presently. It regard to this it can only be said that there are as yet no evidences of any such movement.

The following railroad earnings have been published for the first week in April:

	1872.	1871.
Erie.....	\$36,514	\$30,949
Michigan Central.....	334,562	294,619
St. Louis & Iron Mountain.....	130,211	41,686
Toledo, Wabash & Western.....	108,841	35,921
Kansas Pacific.....	73,028	100,018

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Chicago & Northwestern railway for four months ending March 31, 1872:

	December, '70.	December, '71.
January, '71.....	\$712,012	\$772,012
February, '71.....	655,421	765,412
March, '71.....	692,881	699,626
March, '72.....	774,993	834,686
Total.....	\$2,744,913	\$3,091,448
Total increase.....		\$346,535

The following were the highest and lowest prices of the active list of railroad and miscellaneous stocks on each day of the last week:

	Saturday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.
N. Y. Cen & H. R.	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
do scrip	97 1/2	97 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Erie.....	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
do scrip	64 1/2	63 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Lake Shore.....	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
do scrip	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
Wabash.....	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
do scrip	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Rock Island.....	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
do scrip	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2	111 1/2
St. Paul.....	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
do scrip	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Ohio & Missip.....	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Central N. J.....	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Boston, H. & E.....	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Adams Exp.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Hann. & St. Jos.....	39 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
do scrip	39 1/2	40 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Union Pacific.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
do scrip	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Quicksilver.....	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
do scrip	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Pacific Mail.....	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Adams Exp.....	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Am. Merch. Ex.....	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
United States.....	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Wells, Fargo.....	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Canton.....	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2

* This is the price bid and asked, no sale was made at the Board.

The range in these stocks since January 1 has been as follows:

	Since January 1.	Lowest.	Highest.
N. Y. Cen & H. R.	97 1/2 Jan. 5 98 1/2 Apr. 2	97 1/2 Jan. 5	98 1/2 Apr. 2
do scrip	97 1/2 Jan. 5 98 1/2 Apr. 2	97 1/2 Jan. 5	98 1/2 Apr. 2
Erie.....	64 1/2 Jan. 5 65 1/2 Apr. 2	64 1/2 Jan. 5	65 1/2 Apr. 2
do scrip	64 1/2 Jan. 5 65 1/2 Apr. 2	64 1/2 Jan. 5	65 1/2 Apr. 2
Lake Shore.....	95 1/2 Jan. 5 95 1/2 Apr. 2	95 1/2 Jan. 5	95 1/2 Apr. 2
do scrip	95 1/2 Jan. 5 95 1/2 Apr. 2	95 1/2 Jan. 5	95 1/2 Apr. 2
Wabash.....	78 1/2 Jan. 5 78 1/2 Apr. 2	78 1/2 Jan. 5	78 1/2 Apr. 2
do scrip	78 1/2 Jan. 5 78 1/2 Apr. 2	78 1/2 Jan. 5	78 1/2 Apr. 2
Rock Island.....	111 1/2 Jan. 5 111 1/2 Apr. 2	111 1/2 Jan. 5	111 1/2 Apr. 2
do scrip	111 1/2 Jan. 5 111 1/2 Apr. 2	111 1/2 Jan. 5	111 1/2 Apr. 2
St. Paul.....	61 1/2 Jan. 5 61 1/2 Apr. 2	61 1/2 Jan. 5	61 1/2 Apr. 2
do scrip	61 1/2 Jan. 5 61 1/2 Apr. 2	61 1/2 Jan. 5	61 1/2 Apr. 2
Ohio & Missip.....	47 1/2 Jan. 5 47 1/2 Apr. 2	47 1/2 Jan. 5	47 1/2 Apr. 2
Central N. J.....	110 1/2 Jan. 5 109 1/2 Apr. 2	110 1/2 Jan. 5	109 1/2 Apr. 2
Boston, H. & E.....	94 1/2 Jan. 5 94 1/2 Apr. 2	94 1/2 Jan. 5	94 1/2 Apr. 2
Adams Exp.....	97 1/2 Jan. 5 97 1/2 Apr. 2	97 1/2 Jan. 5	97 1/2 Apr. 2
Hann. & St. Jos.....	39 1/2 Jan. 5 40 1/2 Apr. 2	39 1/2 Jan. 5	40 1/2 Apr. 2
do scrip	39 1/2 Jan. 5 40 1/2 Apr. 2	39 1/2 Jan. 5	40 1/2 Apr. 2
Union Pacific.....	37 1/2 Jan. 5 37 1/2 Apr. 2	37 1/2 Jan. 5	37 1/2 Apr. 2
do scrip	37 1/2 Jan. 5 37 1/2 Apr. 2	37 1/2 Jan. 5	37 1/2 Apr. 2
Quicksilver.....	37 1/2 Jan. 5 37 1/2 Apr. 2	37 1/2 Jan. 5	37 1/2 Apr. 2
do scrip	37 1/2 Jan. 5 37 1/2 Apr. 2	37 1/2 Jan. 5	37 1/2 Apr. 2
Pacific Mail.....	62 1/2 Jan. 5 62 1/2 Apr. 2	62 1/2 Jan. 5	62 1/2 Apr. 2
Adams Exp.....	97 1/2 Jan. 5 97 1/2 Apr. 2	97 1/2 Jan. 5	97 1/2 Apr. 2
Am. Merch. Ex.....	72 1/2 Jan. 5 72 1/2 Apr. 2	72 1/2 Jan. 5	72 1/2 Apr. 2
United States.....	71 1/2 Jan. 5 71 1/2 Apr. 2	71 1/2 Jan. 5	71 1/2 Apr. 2
Wells, Fargo.....	79 1/2 Jan. 5 79 1/2 Apr. 2	79 1/2 Jan. 5	79 1/2 Apr. 2
Canton.....	93 1/2 Jan. 5 93 1/2 Apr. 2	93 1/2 Jan. 5	93 1/2 Apr. 2

The Gold Market.—Gold has been strong under the influence of several causes. There is a party in favor of higher prices who are assisted in their movements by the large excess of importations of merchandise into the country above exports, which would naturally lead to the shipment of coin, unless securities enough are sent abroad to make up the balance. The money market being easier, gold is also less heavy to carry, the rates paid to-day being 1, 2, 3, 2 1/2 and 4 per cent to flat. The market is also more free from the fear of large Treasury disbursements; the Assistant Treasurer in this city has now paid out about \$44,000,000 for five-twentyes redeemed, and about \$23,000,000 on account of gold interest, since January 1, and these large disbursements have been absorbed without seriously depressing the premium.

The Bank of England rate having been advanced last week to 4 per cent, was also favorable to firmness in gold. Under these several influences the premium has advanced about 1/2 of one per cent.

Customs receipts for the week were \$3,340,000.

The following table will show the course of the gold premium each day of the past week:

	Quotations.	Total.	Gold.	Currency.
Saturday, April 13.....	109 1/2	236,278,000	\$1,459,251	\$2,137,929
Monday.....	110 1/2	243,750,000	1,454,760	1,493,590
Tuesday.....	111 1/2	243,750,000	1,454,760	1,493,590
Wednesday.....	111 1/2	243,750,000	1,454,760	1,493,590
Thursday.....	111 1/2	243,750,000	1,454,760	1,493,590
Friday.....	111 1/2	243,750,000	1,454,760	1,493,590
Current week.....	110 1/2	243,750,000	1,454,760	1,493,590
Previous week.....	110 1/2	243,750,000	1,454,760	1,493,590
Jan. 1, 1872, to date.....	109 1/2	243,750,000	1,454,760	1,493,590

Foreign Exchange.—The exchange market has been dull and steady. The Bank of England rate remained unchanged this week, and the market was undisturbed in that direction as well as from any new feature at home. Relaxation in the money

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The following statement shows the condition of the Associated Banks of New York City for the week ending at the commencement of business on April 13, 1872:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.
New York City.....	\$3,000,000	\$10,732,000	\$1,327,000	\$883,000	\$7,982,000	\$7,982,000
Manhattan Co.....	2,050,000	5,718,000	406,000	970,000	2,982,000	325,000
Merchants'.....	3,000,000	6,855,000	521,000	884,000	3,763,000	532,000
America.....	2,000,000	5,658,000	430,000	507,000	3,172,000	555,000
Union.....	1,500,000	4,476,000	647,000	493,000	2,471,000	223,000
America.....	3,000,000	7,777,000	972,000	1,800	4,731,900	784,900
Phoenix.....	1,500,000	5,735,000	136,000	459,000	2,104,100	307,000
City.....	1,000,000	5,385,000	857,900	3,199,800	1,680,800	146,000
Trademen's.....	1,000,000	3,168,500	38,900	780,000	1,680,800	58,800
Fulton.....	600,000	1,935,100	163,500	.....	1,328,100	342,100
Chemical.....	300,000	6,770,700	352,800	.....	4,420,800	956,400
Merchants Exchange.....	1,235,000	3,111,400	99,400	451,000	2,247,600	552,000
Gallatin, National.....	1,500,000	3,551,600	239,200	482,200	1,419,500	222,100
Butchers & Drovers.....	800,000	2,375,100	50,300	253,800	1,648,000	445,000
Mechanics and Traders.....	600,000	1,995,400	95,900	195,700	1,300,200	251,000
Greenwich.....	200,000	1,339,300	12,900	1,290	809,300	131,700
Leather Manufacturers.....	600,000	3,193,100	284,900	257,500	2,091,800	275,500
Seventy Ward.....	500,000	1,185,000	100,400	178,700	871,900	155,700
State of New York.....	2,000,000	4,789,000	380,400	557,000	2,988,400	518,000
American Exchange.....	5,000,000	10,000,000	517,000	859,000	6,623,800	957,700
Commerce.....	10,000,000	21,919,800	280,800	3,361,700	15,572,000	2,582,500
Broadway.....	1,000,000	6,410,300	875,000	900,000	4,188,200	910,800
Marquette.....	1,000,000	3,161,400	151,600	479,100	8,362,700	716,600
Pacific.....	1,000,000	1,490,500	1,400,000	1,100	1,623,800	292,100
Republic.....	2,000,000	5,309,300	1,013,000	858,800	3,587,100	430,300
Chatham.....	450,000	2,310,700	292,500	130,000	2,653,400	369,700
People's.....	412,500	1,335,100	8,300	500	1,224,000	165,000
North American.....	1,000,000	2,145,800	95,000	260,700	1,080,100	288,000
Hanover.....	1,000,000	2,145,800	95,000	260,700	1,080,100	288,000
Irving.....	500,000	2,049,000	14,400	183,100	1,930,000	527,000
Metropolitan.....	4,000,000	9,840,700	1,286,700	1,199,900	4,322,300	513,500
Citizens.....	1,000,000	1,490,500	5,300	1,100	1,623,800	292,100
Nassau.....	1,000,000	2,048,800	43,500	5,900	1,861,000	219,200
Market.....	1,000,000	2,895,300	125,000	412,300	1,624,000	210,000
St. Nicholas.....	1,000,000	2,678,000	70,000	71,000	1,091,000	397,700
Shoe and Leather.....	1,000,000	3,492,100	130,000	5,300	2,423,000	685,000
Corn Exchange.....	1,000,000	2,895,300	125,000	412,300	1,624,000	210,000
Continental.....	2,000,000	5,301,400	150,000	581,500	2,142,700	582,000
Commonwealth.....	750,000	1,801,900	15,200	238,000	1,474,200	443,000
Marine.....	400,000	1,835,900	138,300	860,700	1,577,900	384,000
Atlantic.....	300,000	878,200	89,100	97,200	628,300	122,400
Importers and Traders.....	1,500,000	11,534,200	222,500	495,000	11,113,500	2,509,000
Bank.....	1,000,000	2,895,300	125,000	412,300	1,624,000	210,000
Mechanics' Banking Ass.....	500,000	1,185,000	100,400	178,700	871,900	155,700
Grocers.....	300,000	765,000	18,900	1,900	690,200	150,400
North River.....	400,000	1,152,900	17,300	10,800	854,000	139,300
East River.....	350,000	1,072,200	17,100	224,500	712,100	181,100
Manufacturers & Mer.....	500,000	1,470,500	54,100	700	1,372,600	284,600
Fourth National.....	5,000,000	20,722,300	2,828,400	2,804,300	16,190,100	2,439,800
Central National.....	3,000,000	9,837,000	607,000	1,538,200	5,514,000	1,363,000
Second National.....	1,000,000	2,895,300	125,000	412,300	1,624,000	210,000
Ninth National.....	1,500,000	6,218,000	690,000	611,000	5,896,900	1,400,000
First National.....	500,000	5,282,700	557,200	271,600	4,774,600	444,100
Third National.....	1,000,000	5,856,000	690,000	790,000	5,075,500	1,092,000
New York N. Exchange.....	500,000	1,185,000	100,400	178,700	871,900	155,700
Tenth National.....	1,000,000	2,110,400	52,200	867,500	1,453,000	1,020,600
Bowling National.....	250,000	1,674,600	2,400	225,000	808,500	268,000
New York County.....	2,000,000	1,128,700	137,000	180,000	97,300	171,500
German American.....	1,000,000	2,895,300	125,000	412,300	1,624,000	210,000
Dry Goods.....	1,000,000	1,832,100	27,100	.....	1,666,600	256,700
Total.....	\$4,620,000	\$24,354,300	\$19,832,400	\$7,957,000	\$19,287,100	\$6,828,500

The deviations from the returns of previous week are as follows:
Loans.....Dec. \$1,139,100 Net Deposits.....Dec. \$7,778,400
Specie.....Dec. 381,700 Legal Tenders.....Dec. 1,366,400
Circulation.....Dec. 27,300

The following are the totals for a series of weeks past:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Legal Tenders.	Aggregate.
Jan. 13.....	275,232,200	27,982,900	28,439,300	214,824,000	43,699,000	634,345,200
Jan. 30.....	279,034,900	27,638,500	28,371,300	220,261,300	45,419,500	616,684,160
Jan. 27.....	280,891,500	28,238,200	28,074,300	226,333,200	46,333,200	624,229,200
Feb. 3.....	282,610,400	28,986,100	28,218,700	229,906,700	46,565,800	636,555,400
Feb. 10.....	285,422,200	21,272,500	28,161,700	221,019,500	46,616,100	628,602,428
Feb. 17.....	284,911,200	19,589,600	28,149,200	217,697,200	45,630,700	591,614,140
Feb. 24.....	282,488,500	19,192,500	28,145,700	213,215,300	45,428,100	588,290,600
March 2.....	282,280,100	18,333,600	28,154,000	210,472,800	47,770,400	596,572,703
March 9.....	281,342,400	18,166,200	28,122,000	210,388,000	44,590,900	586,506,066
March 16.....	279,396,900	19,664,400	28,098,500	206,049,900	43,187,800	561,151,721
March 23.....	280,891,500	19,192,500	28,145,700	213,215,300	45,428,100	612,564,200
March 30.....	276,767,400	21,384,100	28,019,400	201,078,000	41,649,700	588,319,111
April 6.....	278,454,000	19,764,100	28,014,700	201,065,700	38,965,200	581,319,111
April 13.....	274,354,300	19,382,400	27,997,000	193,287,100	36,828,900	574,509,035

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The following is the average condition of the Philadelphia National Banks for the week preceding Monday, April 15, 1872:

Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. Tender.	Total Net Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia.....	\$1,000,000	\$3,002,000	\$57,000	\$1,097,000	\$3,355,000	\$1,000,000
North American.....	1,000,000	5,536,100	62,700	1,138,200	3,967,700	1,000,000
Farmers and Mech.....	800,000	2,306,000	3,000	616,000	1,492,500	619,000
Commercial.....	800,000	2,228,000	4,111	330,000	1,139,000	477,500
Mechanics'.....	600,000	2,439,000	1,000	415,000	1,960,000	650,000
Bank N. Liberties.....	250,000	1,399,500	29,200	410,000	1,305,100	216,900
Southwest.....	250,000	1,067,319	1,000	228,000	736,207	231,522
Kensington.....	500,000	1,353,813	1,000	177,227	982,538	125,555
Penn.....	400,000	1,532,238	2,237	29,546	1,663,174	190,000
Manufacturers'.....	1,000,000	2,145,300	.....	190,000	1,054,536	541,069
Bank of Commerce.....	250,000	73,099	656	205,465	552,662	213,130
Guard.....	1,000,000	3,756,000	34,000	710,000	2,722,000	594,000
Trademen's.....	300,000	1,586,600	4,466	1,011,085	1,101,978	181,100
Consolidation.....	300,000	1,139,567	.....	225,546	768,151	270,000
City.....	400,000	1,423,638	554	384,114	914,519	354,542
Central.....	300,000	641,279	21,963	69,384	454,355	212,080
Corn Exchange.....	200,000	2,580,000	1,000	447,000	1,598,000	450,000
Union.....	300,000	1,437,000	9,000	2,700	1,362,000	227,000
First.....	1,000,000	3,723,000	12,000	875,000	3,410,000	798,000
Third.....	300,000	1,062,800	.....	252,000	1,000,600	282,828
Sixth.....	150,000	541,000	.....	100,000	375,000	135,000
Seventh.....	250,000	868,000	5,000	131,000	754,000	219,350
Eighth.....	250,000	1,014,000	.....	171,000	782,000	242,500
Central.....	720,000	3,298,000	5,000	450,000	2,586,000	381,000
Bank of Republic.....	1,000,000	2,182,000	.....	1,225,000	1,225,000	1,119,000
Security.....	250,000	571,000	.....	147,000	361,000	180,000
Total.....	\$16,285,000	\$35,032,200	\$241,597	\$10,525,814	\$40,225,130	\$11,410,595

The deviations from last week's returns are as follows:
Loans.....Increase \$82,327 Deposits.....Increase \$1,670,651
Specie.....Decrease 58 Circulation.....Decrease 5,103
Legal Tenders.....Increase 747,237

The annexed statement shows the condition of the Philadelphia Banks for a series of weeks:

Date.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tender.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Jan. 8.....	11,552,145	423,155	11,852,250	11,852,250	11,852,250
Jan. 15.....	56,117,438	1,233,395	11,358,335	45,010,994	11,358,335
Jan. 22.....	56,187,953	1,122,605	11,377,959	47,753,732	11,377,959
Jan. 29.....	56,273,017	1,033,410	11,679,933	48,986,361	11,679,933
Feb. 5.....	56,430,288	1,000,000	11,296,988	47,296,988	11,296,988
Feb. 12.....	56,394,232	500,345	10,955,197	46,625,285	10,955,197
Feb. 19.....	55,970,968	499,280	10,940,052	46,420,166	10,940,052
Feb. 26.....	55,390,735	392,568	11,072,817	46,137,528	11,072,817
March 4.....	55,430,288	400,000	11,067,565	46,297,853	11,067,565
March 11.....	55,765,370	319,562	10,638,606	59,921,142	11,040,212
March 18.....	55,466,540	268,589	10,197,772	59,102,855	11,390,556
March 25.....	54,771,447	260,319	10,188,445	58,636,068	11,409,777
April 1.....	54,674,536	246,818	10,062,856	58,296,210	11,417,345
April 8.....	54,949,846	242,125	9,775,557	58,571,473	11,417,345
April 15.....	55,054,300	141,587	10,535,814	60,225,130	11,410,595

BOSTON BANKS.—Below we give a statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the Clearing House, on Monday April 15, 1872:

April 10, 1872.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Atlantic.....	\$750,000	\$1,572,100	\$49,000	\$71,000	\$1,200,000	\$487,000
Atlas.....	1,500,000	2,932,100	112,900	77,700	2,120,000	294,900
Blackstone.....	1,400,000	3,656,900	117,600	233,200	1,671,500	294,900
Boston.....	1,000,000	2,221,600	117,600	233,200	1,671,500	294,900
Boylston.....	500,000	1,533,700	79,900	126,400	964,400	536,600
Broadway.....	400,000	497,100	30,000	30,000	766,800	436,700
Columbian.....	1,000,000	2,344,200	28,000	106,000	1,620,000	294,900
Confidential.....	1,000,000	2,240,100	135,000	135,000	1,620,000	294,900
Eliot.....	1,000,000	2,430,400	45,357	116,100	1,620,000	294,900
Everett.....	200,000	663,800	2,470	44,740	71,000	194,000
Faneuil Hall.....	1,000,000	2,100,000	85,000	75,000	1,141,500	294,900
Freeman's.....	600,000	1,475,400	121,000	121,000	959,000	294,900
Globe.....	1,000,000	2,377,500	206,100	1,073,000	1,620,000	294,900
Hamilton.....	750,000	1,666,600	93,300	7,900	539,200	294,900
Howard.....	1,000,000	2,100,000	317,000	25,300	949,000	294,900
Market.....	800,000	1,416,800	80,000	79,000	672,400	435,700
Massachusetts.....	400,000	1,974,200	136,100	71,200	1,040,000	555,600
North.....	400,000	917,100	10,000	29,900	381,300	425,200
Merchants.....	\$3,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$486,000	\$486,000	\$1,591,400	\$1,591,400
Mount Vernon.....	200,000	615,900	57,100	15,000	51,900	1,577,200
New England.....	1,000,000	2,412,400	10,200	392,100	807,000	294,900
North.....	1,000,000	2,412,400	10,200	392,100	807,000	294,900
Old Boston.....	900,000	2,007,700	167,000	124,500	1,332,200	799,500
Shawmut.....	1,000,000	2,229,500	24,600	96,300	1,051,500	539,400
Shoe & Leather.....	1,000,000	2,287,300	97,900	133,000	1,458,500	294,900
State.....	2,000,000	4,000,000	200,000	275,200	700,000	294,900
Suffolk.....	1,500,000	3,102,800	208,500	208,500	795,400	555,500
Traders.....	600,000	1,306,900	12,900	84,700	832,700	184,200
Union.....	2,000,000	4,000,000	200,000	275,200	700,000	294,900
Washington.....	750,000	1,757,700	201,700	187,200	933,900	599,000
First.....	1,000,000	3,738,100	25,600	24,600	576,000	865,100
Second (Granite).....	1,000,000	4,581,300	225,500	328,400	2,044,000	294,900
Third.....	1,000,000	4,581,300	225,500	328,400	2,044,000	294,900
Bank of Commerce.....	2,000,000	4,422,200	11,300	68,000	1,006,000	773,200
Bank of N. America.....	1,000,000	1,568,300	60,600	248,100	575,500	288,700
Bk of Redemption.....	1,000,000	5,183,700	40,200	257,400	1,278,400	294,900
Bk of Republic.....	1,000,000	2,350,000	18,000	19,000	765,600	500,000
City.....	1,000,000	1,869,900	33,300	38,300	290,000	457,100
Exchange.....	1,000,000	4,135,300	75,400	283,400	1,812,400	599,100
Shoe & Leather.....	1,000,000	4,135,300	75,400	283,400	1,812,400	599,100
Reverse.....	2,000,000	4,087,200	102,300	233,000	2,066,000	772,500
Security.....	300,000	711,300	53,400	45,000	49,000	130,000
Webster.....	1,500,000	2,529,300	41,100	119,900	1,058,300	533,600
Commonwealth.....	1,000,000	1,869,300	150,000	59,100	1,229,500	220,000
Total.....	\$48,050,000	\$116,336,000	\$3,995,100	\$7,308,000	\$46,799,000	\$30,600,000

GENERAL QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS AND BONDS

The most active stocks and bonds are quoted on a previous page. In New York, prices represent the per cent value, whatever the par may be. "Southern Securities," (except states), and N. Y. "Local Securities" are quoted in separate lists.

STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		BID.		ASK.		STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		BID.		ASK.		STOCKS AND SECURITIES.		BID.		ASK.	
NEW YORK.																	
(N. & Bonds quoted below.)																	
State Bonds.																	
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Bank Stock List.									
COMPANIES.	CAPITAL.	DIVIDENDS.	PRICE.						
Marked thus (*) are not National.	Par.	Amount.	Periods.	1870	1871	Last Paid.	Bid.	Askd	
America*.....	100	8,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	154	155	
American*.....	100	500,000	J. & J.	8	8	Nov., '71, .4	115	116	
American Exchange.....	100	5,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	100	100	
Atlantic.....	25	300,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	100	100	
Bowery.....	100	250,000	J. & J.	8	8	July, '68, .15	160	175	
Broadway.....	25	1,000,000	J. & J.	24	24	Jan., '72, .12	270	300	
Bull's Head*.....	25	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .4	140	145	
Butchers & Drovers.....	25	800,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .4	102	102 1/2	
Central.....	100	3,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .6	170	170	
Chatham.....	25	450,000	J. & J.	16	12	Jan., '72, .11	100 1/2	100 1/2	
Chemical.....	100	300,000	J. & J.	36	36	Jan., '72, .11	100 1/2	100 1/2	
Citizens.....	25	400,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	135	135	
City.....	100	1,000,000	M. & N.	20	20	Nov., '71, .18	248	248	
Commerce.....	100	10,000,000	J. & J.	10	9	Jan., '72, .4	117 1/2	118 1/2	
Commonwealth.....	100	750,000	J. & J.	7	6	July, '71, .8	84	84	
Continental.....	100	2,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	95	95	
Corn Exchange*.....	100	1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Feb., '72, .5	127	127	
Currency.....	100	100,000	J. & J.	16	16	Jan., '72, .4	110	110	
Dry Goods*.....	100	350,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	110	115	
East River.....	25	400,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	100	100	
Eleventh Ward*.....	25	400,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	100	100	
Fifth.....	100	150,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .4	100	100	
Fourth.....	100	5,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	112 1/2	114 1/2	
Fulton.....	30	600,000	M. & N.	10	10	Nov., '71, .5	155	155	
German American*.....	100	1,000,000	F. & A.	7	4	Feb., '72, .4	109	109	
Germania.....	100	1,000,000	F. & A.	7	7	Nov., '71, .5	125	125	
Gree wich*.....	25	200,000	M. & N.	20	20	Nov., '71, .11	225	235	
Grocers.....	40	800,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	110	110	
Hanover.....	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	100	100	
Harlem*.....	100	1,500,000	J. & J.	12	6	Jan., '72, .6	170	170	
Importers & Traders.....	100	1,500,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	127 1/2	127 1/2	
Irving.....	50	500,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	100	100	
Manufacturers & Build*.....	100	100,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
Leather Manufact*.....	100	600,000	F. & A.	10	10	Feb., '72, .5	150	150	
Manhattan*.....	50	2,500,000	F. & A.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	95	101	
Manuf. & Merchants*.....	100	500,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .5	135	135	
Marine.....	100	400,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .5	135	135	
Market.....	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	135	135	
Mechanics.....	25	2,000,000	M. & N.	10	10	Nov., '71, .4	113	113	
Mech. Bkg Ass'n.....	50	500,000	M. & N.	10	9	Nov., '71, .4	113	113	
Mechanics & Traders.....	25	600,000	M. & N.	10	10	Nov., '71, .4	113	113	
Mercantile.....	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	120	120	
Merchants.....	50	3,500,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	96	98	
Merchants' Ex*.....	50	1,235,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	96	98	
Metropolitan*.....	100	500,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	140	140	
Metropol. Ex*.....	100	1,000,000	A. & O.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	140	140	
Murray Hill*.....	100	23,000	A. & O.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	140	140	
Mutual*.....	5	200,000	M. & N.	8	8	Nov., '71, .5	106	106	
Nassau.....	100	1,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	119 1/2	119 1/2	
National Gas*.....	20	1,500,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	133	135	
New York.....	100	3,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	210	210	
New York County.....	100	200,000	J. & J.	16	16	Jan., '72, .5	210	210	
N. Y. Nat. Exchange.....	100	800,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
N. Y. Gold Exchange*.....	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	110	110	
Ninth.....	100	1,500,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .4	110	110	
Ninth Ward.....	100	200,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	100	100	
North America*.....	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	90	90	
North River*.....	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .6	165	165	
Oriental*.....	25	300,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .6	165	165	
Pacific*.....	50	422,700	J. & J.	16	16	Feb., '72, .4	165	165	
Park.....	100	2,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .6	165	165	
People's*.....	25	412,500	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	115	115	
Phoenix.....	20	1,800,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	115 1/2	115 1/2	
Republic.....	100	2,000,000	F. & A.	9	8	Feb., '72, .4	115 1/2	115 1/2	
Security*.....	100	1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Feb., '72, .5	113	114	
St. Nicholas.....	100	1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Feb., '72, .5	113	114	
Seventh Ward.....	100	500,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .4	100	100	
Second.....	100	300,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	190	190	
Shoe and Leather.....	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .5	190	190	
Sixth.....	100	200,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .5	190	190	
State of New York.....	100	2,000,000	M. & N.	8	8	Nov., '71, .4	113 1/2	115	
Tenth.....	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	8	8	Jan., '72, .4	90	90	
Third.....	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .6	150	150	
Tradersmen's*.....	40	1,000,000	J. & J.	12	12	Jan., '72, .6	150	150	
Union.....	50	1,500,000	M. & N.	10	10	Nov., '71, .5	137	143	
West Side*.....	100	200,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	190	190	

Gas and City R.R. Stocks and Bonds.

(Quotations by Charles Otis, 47 Exchange Place.)

Brooklyn Gas Light Co.....	25	2,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	212	250	
Citizens' Gas Co (Bklyn.).....	20	1,300,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	212	212	
do certifi.....	20	1,300,000	F. & A.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	175	175	
Harlem.....	20	386,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	211	211	
Manhattan.....	50	4,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	211	211	
do bonds.....	100	2,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	141	141	
Metropolitan.....	100	2,800,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	141	141	
do certifi.....	100	2,800,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	141	141	
Mutual, N. Y.....	100	5,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	110	110	
Nassau, Brooklyn.....	25	500,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	110	110	
New York.....	50	4,000,000	M. & N.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	177	177	
People's (Brooklyn).....	100	1,000,000	M. & N.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
do bonds.....	100	1,000,000	F. & A.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
Westchester County.....	50	400,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
Williamsburg.....	50	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	190	190	
do bonds.....	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	10	10	Jan., '72, .5	190	190	
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry-stock.....	100	800,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	80	80	
1st mortgage.....	100	800,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	80	80	
Broadway & Seventh Ave-stock.....	100	2,100,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	70	70	
1st mortgage.....	100	2,100,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	70	70	
Brooklyn City-stock.....	100	1,500,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
1st mortgage.....	100	1,500,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
Bklyn. Prospect Pk. & Flatb-stock.....	50	254,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
1st mortgage.....	100	254,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
Broadway (Brooklyn)-stock.....	100	300,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
Brooklyn & Hunter's Pt.-stock.....	100	80,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
1st mortgage.....	100	80,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
Brooklyn & Jamaica-stock.....	100	492,150	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
1st mortgage.....	100	492,150	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
2d do.....	100	115,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
3rd do.....	100	100,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
4th do.....	100	164,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
5th do.....	100	96,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
Central Pk. N. & E. R.-stock.....	100	1,161,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
1st mortgage.....	100	626,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
Coney Island & Brooklyn-stock.....	100	800,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
1st mortgage.....	100	214,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
Dry Dock, E. & Battery-stock.....	100	1,300,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
1st mortgage.....	100	700,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
Eighth Avenue-stock.....	100	1,000,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
1st mortgage.....	100	305,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
14th St. & Grand St. Ferry-stock.....	100	750,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
1st mortgage.....	100	200,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
Grand Street & Newtown-stock.....	100	177,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
1st mortgage.....	100	167,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
Second Avenue-stock.....	100	800,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
1st mortgage.....	100	350,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
2d mortgage.....	100	200,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
3d mortgage.....	100	150,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
Cons. Convertible.....	100	815,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
Sixth Avenue-stock.....	100	750,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	
1st mortgage.....	100	250,000	J. & J.	7	7	Jan., '72, .5	100	100	

The Railway Monitor.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE OF STATE, CITY AND RAILROAD FINANCES.

EXPLANATION OF STOCK AND BOND TABLES.

1. Prices of the most Active Stocks and Bonds are given in the "Bankers' Gazette," previously. Full quotations of all other securities will be found on preceding pages.
2. Government Securities, with full information in regard to each issue, the periods of interest payment, size or denomination of bonds, and numerous other details, are given in the U. S. Debt statement published in THE CHRONICLE on the first of each month, unless omitted occasionally from lack of space.
3. City Bonds, and Bank, Insurance, City Railroad and Gas Stocks, with quotations, will usually be published the first three weeks of each month.
4. The Complete Tables of State Securities, City Securities, and Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds will be regularly published on the last Saturday in each month, with an introductory article relating to investments in the several different classes of securities embraced in these lists. The publication of these tables, occupying fourteen pages, requires the issue of a supplement, which will be neatly stitched in with the regular edition. THE CHRONICLE containing this supplement will be printed in sufficient numbers to supply regular subscribers only. Single copies without the supplement sold as usual.

INVESTMENT OF MONEY—RAILROAD BONDS AND DEFAULTS IN INTEREST.

We have heretofore given a brief account in this column of the principal railroad bonds upon which any default has been made in the payment of interest within a few years past, observing at the same time that the total amount of such bonds was so small in comparison with the whole amount of railroad securities outstanding, as to furnish an argument in favor of, rather than against, railroad investments. There are a few companies which have not yet been noticed, among which the Indianapolis, Cinn. & Lafayette is the most prominent.

This company was running behind for several years previous to its going into the hands of a receiver on the 26th October, 1870 and it is generally believed that its troubles might have been avoided by a judicious management. The condition of the road and its prospects are best shown by the clear statements made by the receivers at the annual meeting in November last, from which it appears that the income of the road from all sources, from Oct. 26, 1870, to Nov. 1, 1871, were \$1,827,823; operating expenses, including taxes and \$110,000 in extraordinary repairs, &c., were \$1,205,510, showing a surplus of \$622,313, or more than enough to pay the annual interest on bonded debt which amounts to \$558,040. There were, however, other claims on the receivers for the payment of old floating debts, which had to be met, and therefore \$223,020 of interest on the bonded debt remained unpaid.

The receivers then stated:

"The financial condition of the Company, as near as we have been able to get at it, is as follows:

Bonded debt authorized.....	\$8,400,000
Bonds actually sold (most of the balance being out as collaterals).....	7,972,000
Coupons unpaid (about).....	400,000
Debts secured by bonds, real estate, &c.....	450,000
Preferred debts.....	50,000
Claims in litigation.....	50,000
Unsecured debt (about).....	740,000
Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette stock.....	5,685,490
Cincinnati and Indiana stock outstanding actually sold.....	43,000

Nearly all the creditors of the Company have signed an article of agreement which provides for the permanent reorganization of the road, and the capitalization of its debts. The creditors are to be represented by trustees who are to purchase for them the road and property of the Company, and to hold the same for the discharge of obligations as follows:

1. For re-organizing the Company under the laws of Ohio and Indiana.
2. For paying the entire debt with 7 per cent. 30 year, first mortgage bonds, by means of sinking fund.
3. For paying floating debt by issue of 7 per cent. income bonds to the amount of \$1,500,000.
4. For exchange by the Trustees of bonds with the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railroad for guaranteed stock of that Company in their hands.
5. For exchanging new stock certificates for old.
6. For issue of fractional scrip, and authorizing Trustees to use income bonds in taking up debts secured to their holders, and paying them for their services."

It is expected that this arrangement will be perfected in a few months; and the stockholders will probably furnish the means for paying the floating debt, by taking the income bonds themselves.

Another company which requires some notice in this connection is the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad, whose bonds were negotiated last year in this market. The company became embarrassed, and the payment of interest was suspended; but it appears that there is now a prospect that the company will be consolidated with others, and become a branch or part of the proposed through route to Boston, as stated in the article immediately following.

The New York & Boston, Dutchess & Columbia and Harlem Extension Railroads.—The New York Tribune states: "A combination of several railways running north with the New York and Boston road, now building from High Bridge to Carmel, was formed some time ago with the design of giving another through line to the north. The roads which it is understood are in this combination are the New York and Boston, the Dutchess and Columbia, the Harlem Extension and the Vermont Central. The first-named, which is 55 miles in length, is now nearly all graded, the excavations for the depots are completed, and the rails will probably be laid this summer. At Carmel, it connects with the Boston, Hartford and Erie, forming a direct line east. Two gaps, one of 22 and the other of 25 miles, are to be built. One of these carries the line to Pine Plains, where it connects with the Dutchess and Columbia, where another direct line east, the Connecticut Western Railroad is encountered. The Harlem extension carries the new road north to Rutland, where the Vermont Central completes the line to Montreal and unites it with the Grand Trunk and the prospective Northern Pacific roads. The combination is called the New York, Boston and Montreal Railway Company."

The Fishkill Journal makes the following statement; "The stock of these companies is to be put into hands of three trustees to vote a consolidation. More than two-thirds have already consented to consolidate. The following companies will form the line to be called 'New York, Boston and Montreal': New York and Boston Company, New York to Brewsters, 53 miles; Putnam and Dutchess, Brewsters to Hopewell, 21 miles; Dutchess and Columbia, Hopewell to Pine Plains; Pine Plains and Chatham, Pine Plains to Chatham, 28 miles; Harlem Extension, Chatham to Rutland. Capital Stock \$15,000,000; 1st mortgage \$15,750,000; 2d mortgage \$4,000,000; total \$34,750,000, apportioned as follows: Dutchess and Columbia \$1,500,000 stock, \$2,500,000 1st mortgage bonds; New York and Boston \$3,000,000 stock, \$3,000,000 1st mortgage bonds; Harlem Extension \$4,000,000, \$4,000,000; total stock \$8,500,000; total 1st mortgage bonds \$9,500,000; balance to be used to complete road. G. H. Brown President of the new company has gone to Europe."

Tennessee Railroad Legislation.—The Tennessee Legislature, during a brief but busy session of twenty days, passed the following measures:

The Railroad Commissioners were authorized to sell the Tennessee and Pacific Railroad to the stockholders for \$300,000 in State bonds. This law was the result of a compromise between the State and the railroad, and was recommended by the Governor and Railroad Commissioners. This is the only railroad now unsold wherein the State has an interest.

An act was passed to indemnify the purchasers of the McMinville and Manchester Railroad against a claim for \$67,000, claimed to be due the United States, for which suit has been brought by the United States Government.

The Governor was authorized and empowered to settle and adjust all claims by the United States Government against the various railroads in the State, and also all counter claims the State has against the United States on account of railroads.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company was authorized to deposit the balance due by it to the State (\$850,000 in State bonds) in some depository selected by the Railroad Commissioners, and thereupon the State releases her lien upon the Memphis, Louisville and Clarksville Railroad, and in lieu the State is given a lien on said bonds. The bill is designed to enable the Louisville and Nashville road to raise money on the Memphis, Louisville and Clarksville road, against which the United States has an unsettled claim.

The Railroad Commissioners were authorized to settle with the "receivers of delinquent railroads," and report thereon to the next Legislature.

House bill to give purchasers of State railroads until 1885 to pay the principal of their indebtedness to the State was defeated for want of a constitutional majority.

The Georgia Bonds Investigation.—The Committee of the Georgia Legislature is now engaged at their rooms, No 49 Wall street, in investigating the financial affairs of the administration of ex-Governor Bullock, of Georgia. Their chief work consists in registering the bonds and the names of the holders. The statements of each holder are made in private, none of the testimony being given to the press, but the points upon which the examinations are made are in relation to the sale, hypothecation and the issue of the State of Georgia bonds, issued and indorsed since July, 1868, and the indorsement of railroad bonds issued from the same date. They will remain in the city until the 25th inst., to give all holders in this vicinity an opportunity of registering. It is claimed that between \$15,000,000 and \$20,000,000 worth of bonds have been issued by Mr. Bullock, by far the greater part of which are owned here, but how much of the issue, if any, was in violation of any of the statutes, the committee does not pretend to know. Whether or not the holders of the certificates, who bought them in good faith, will be affected by the investigation is not known, as all depends upon the action of the Legislature in their report. Many of the witnesses examined thus far are brokers and bankers, who have dealt in the bonds. The railroad companies aided by the bonds alleged to have been wrongly issued are State roads, all incorporated within a few years past, as follows: The South Georgia and Florida; Macon and Brunswick; Brunswick and Albany; Cartersville and Van Wert; Bainbridge, Cuthbert and Columbia; Alabama and Chattanooga. —Daily Bulletin.

Railroad Legislation in Wisconsin.—The Wisconsin Legislature, before its adjournment, passed an act regulating municipal aid to railroads, which authorizes counties, cities, villages and towns to issue bonds in aid of railroads on vote of a majority

to an amount not exceeding, with other debts, 10 per cent of the assessed valuation of property; no county to issue bonds except on the vote of both a majority of the voters and of election precincts, nor to an amount which would make the debt of a subdivision, together with its share of the county debt incurred, over 10 per cent of the assessed valuation. It also authorizes municipalities to subscribe for stock, to be paid for in three annual instalments, under like restrictions as in issuing bonds—the last instalment not to be paid till the road is completed through the place voting aid.

Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad.—REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOV. 30, 1871.—The earnings and expenses were as follows:

EARNINGS.	
From passengers.....	\$263,563
From freights.....	456,651
From coal.....	209,046
From express.....	9,023
From United States mail.....	14,600
From other sources.....	49,816

Total transportation receipts.....\$1,002,720

OPERATING EXPENSES.	
Running road.....	\$208,940
Repairs of road.....	126,698
Repairs of buildings, bridges, etc.....	10,982
Repairs of machinery.....	110,198
General expenses.....	134,968

Total operating expenses.....\$591,787

Net transportation earnings.....\$410,933

The transportation earnings for the year are \$1,002,720; from other sources, \$116,423; making the gross receipts \$1,119,144; being \$52,382 less than the previous year.

The amount expended for operating the road, for the payment of taxes and interest, and for additional construction and equipment upon the main line and branches was \$834,063.21; being \$46,588.49 less than the preceding year.

There has been expended upon branch roads, for coal purposes, \$89,846.75.

The expenditure for equipment has been \$47,203.12.

The gross earnings of the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute railroad, of which this company is lessee, were \$1,053,129.33. The operating expenses were \$716,503.09; leaving \$336,626.24 as the net amount of transportation earnings. The 30 per cent of gross earnings required to be paid by your company under the lease was \$315,938.79. The first and second mortgage bonds of the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Company amount to \$4,500,000 00, bear 7 per cent interest, and require the payment of \$315,000.00 per annum. Thus it will be seen that the 30 per cent of gross earnings paid to the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute Railroad Company, exceeded that company's interest requirement \$938.79; and that the net transportation earnings have exceeded the 30 per cent gross earnings \$20,687.45.

Comparing the months of July, August, September, October and November of last year with the same months of the previous year, it will be seen that the earnings of the St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute railroad have increased \$47,819.17.

The business of the road is in a satisfactory condition. The rapid development of the block coal-fields lying upon the line between Indianapolis and Terre Haute, and the increasing agricultural and commercial wealth along the whole line to St. Louis, all combine to promise a large increase of business in the future. This will involve the necessity for a further increase of equipment to meet the demand for transportation, especially in the article of coal, which is now shipped from the Brazil mines to all the leading Western cities, and in large quantities to Chicago, by the Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago railroad, since the completion of that road.

The ruinous competition of the Eastern trunk lines and the low rates, have been felt during the whole of the past year, and the hope is indulged that some remedy may be adopted by which rates may be better maintained.

LEDGER BALANCE NOVEMBER 30, 1871.

Resources.	
Construction account.....	\$1,962,509
Union depot and tracks, Indianapolis.....	25,640
Extension to Illinois State line.....	\$449,860
Double track.....	25,075
Equipment.....	183,139
Evansville & Crawfordsville railroad stock.....	618,075
Evansville & Crawfordsville railroad extension bonds.....	79,125
Evansville, Terre Haute & Chicago railroad account.....	30,982
Evansville city bonds.....	42,500
Chauncey Rose, trustee, T. H. & I. R. R. stock, 6,972 shares, at \$75 per share.....	522,900
St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute railroad bonds.....	328,500
St. Louis, Vandalia & Terre Haute railroad stock.....	265,000
United States mail service.....	2,500
Bills receivable.....	4,912
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.....	6,200
Real estate.....	2,555
Open accounts.....	57,133
Treasurer.....	10,780
Total.....	\$4,121,569
Liabilities.	
Capital stock.....	\$1,988,150
Bond account.....	800,000
Bills payable.....	66,250
Unclaimed dividends.....	4,762
Coupons unpaid.....	3,150
December dividend, 6 per cent, and Government tax.....	132,47
Surplus account.....	1,335,908
Total.....	\$4,121,569

Columbus and Hocking Valley Railroad Company.—ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1871.—The road having been completed to Athens and opened for business July 25, 1870, the past year has been the first full year's business of the entire road, and the results, we trust, are satisfactory.

In order to meet the expenditures for equipment, additional sidings, shops and machinery, made necessary by the increase of business, and to pay off the floating debt of the company, so as to be able to pay to the stockholders the net earnings of the road, the board, on the 16th of September, resolved to borrow one million dollars, and secure the same by a mortgage on its entire property. Accordingly, an issue of one thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, payable in twenty years from January 1, 1872, was made, three hundred of which bonds being set apart for the redemption of a like amount, and the whole amount of the bonds issued on the Straitsville Branch. The consent of a majority of the stock of the company was obtained and placed on record.

About \$250,000 of the above bonds have been sold by contract for the purchase of equipment and for cash. The balance will be used as the necessities of the company shall require.

Income account for the twelve months ending December 31, 1871:

Dec. 31, 1871.	
Balance from 1870.....	\$130,660 95
Passenger earnings.....	417,545 77
Freight earnings.....	9,867 81
Express and mail earnings.....	868 38
Telegraph earnings.....	—
Total.....	\$548,942 41

Dr.	
Interest on Straitsville bonds.....	\$11,613 20
Interest on first mortgage bonds.....	107,034 52
Interest account.....	10,382 94
Road expense.....	81,308 30
Locomotive expense.....	23,758 44
Transportation expense.....	106,791 83
Car expense.....	18,284 57
General operating expense.....	29,741 69
Loss and damage.....	3,384 68
Total.....	\$392,340 07

Net earnings to credit income account Dec. 31, 1871.....\$156,702 34

Gross expenditures.....\$392,340 07

Less interest accounts.....129,030 66

Cost of operating road for the year 1871.....\$263,309 41

Ratio of operating expenses to gross earnings.....47 19-20 per cent.

Camden and Atlantic Railroad.—The receipts of this road for the years ending December 31, 1870 and 1871, were as follows, viz.:

	1870.	1871.
From passengers.....	\$222,069 04	\$246,870 86
From freight.....	92,094 33	31,099 29
From express.....	15,750 90	17,423 94
From United States mails.....	3,000 00	3,000 00
From miscellaneous.....	1,289 96	1,629 96
Total.....	\$334,444 23	\$364,500 43

Expenses, viz.:	
Running account.....	\$51,258 36
Workshop account.....	27,796 22
Superintendence.....	29,146 55
Station.....	13,238 66
Construction.....	3,608 68
Repairs to real estate.....	252 34
Repairs and renewals to roadway.....	46,610 69
Station repairs.....	2,012 26
Telegraph.....	1,054 45
Total.....	\$175,078 21
Balance.....	\$159,366 02
Total.....	\$334,444 23

The President in his report says that the earnings for the year ending December 31, 1871, were \$364,500 43; and the expenses of operating the road for the same period, \$184,120 82—leaving the sum of \$180,379 61 over the current expenses, and which has been appropriated as follows:

Interest on bonded debt.....	\$78,797 56
Insurance, taxes, legal expenses, premium on gold.....	11,677 74
Renewals for May's Landing Road.....	49,265 59
Increase to rolling stock.....	28,303 69
Construction.....	4,648 41

RAILROADS OF NEW JERSEY.

We have received the report of the Comptroller of the State of New Jersey, showing the condition of the several railroads of that State on the 31st of December, 1871, and their operations for the previous twelve months. The table given below contains all the valuable information as to each company, condensed from the report, and only in the case of the united companies are any other details of interest furnished. In regard to the united companies, a full statement of their stocks and debts is given in the tables of THE CHRONICLE, published on the last of each month, and as to their operations and general condition the following additional facts are of interest:

Total funded debt.....	\$16,660,705
Bonds and mortgages.....	\$954,902
Due other companies by New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company.....	197,681
Undivided earnings.....	1,153,584
Total liabilities United Companies of New Jersey.....	\$37,376,372
The cost of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, including branches, steamboats, other equipments, real estate, &c.....	13,000,229
The cost of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and appurtenances.....	4,888,748
The cost of the New Jersey Railroad equipments, property, &c.....	9,458,326
Real estate and other capital payments of the United Railroad and Canal Companies.....	1,173,057
Total.....	\$38,520,364

Investment in auxiliary works:	
Stocks.....	\$4,659,309
Bonds.....	361,250
Advances.....	2,029,285
Other properties.....	1,278,325
Total.....	\$8,328,170

Cash in hand of Thomas T. Firth, Treasurer Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	427,837
Total assets United Companies of New Jersey.....	\$37,376,372

RECEIPTS.	
From passengers.....	\$2,780,434
From freights.....	2,805,229
From mails.....	41,916
From miscellaneous.....	72,638
From Delaware and Raritan Canal tolls.....	1,045,957

From steam towing.....	383,636	
From rents and auxiliaries.....	433,865	\$7,563,678
EXPENSES.		
Operating railroads.....	\$4,243,670	
Operating canal.....	292,605	
Steam towing.....	408,424	\$4,944,700
		\$2,618,978
Interest.....	\$963,440	
N. w. Jersey and United States taxes.....	392,091	
Premium and discount.....	33,256	
Sinking fund New Jersey Railroad.....	30,000	
General expenses.....	149,424	1,548,212
Profit and loss carried to surplus earnings.....		\$1,070,795

The United Railroad and Canal Companies of New Jersey have been leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of Pennsylvania, at an annual rental of ten per centum upon the capital stock, free of all taxes, and in accordance with the lease two dividends, one of three per cent and one of seven per cent each in cash, have been paid.

The above receipts do not include \$129,206.33 paid by the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company out of their earnings of 1871 to equalize dividends in accordance with their contract, nor the dividends and profits of auxiliaries for 1871 amounting to \$150,000. The apparent expenses were also increased about \$300,000 from the payment of expenses incurred in 1870, while all expenses for the year are included.

RAILROADS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1871

RAILROADS OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1871.											Divid's
	Capital stock.	Funded debt.	Other debt.	Cost of road, &c.	Earnings.				Operating expenses.	Net earnings.	in the year.
					Pass.	Freight.	Other.	Total.			p. cent.
(1) Belvidere Delaware.	\$996,800	\$2,214,500	\$1,212,024	\$3,784,387	\$161,125	\$590,850	\$85,561	\$837,537	\$608,013	\$229,524	10
(2) Camden & Amboy.	5,847,840			13,000,229							.....
(3) Delaware & Lancaster Canal.	5,847,400	16,660,705	1,152,584	4,888,748	2,780,434	2,805,229		7,563,678	4,944,700	2,618,978	10
(4) New Jersey RR. & Trans. Co.	7,295,200			9,458,325							.....
(5) Camden & Atlantic.	1,131,719	1,071,655	115,849	2,123,377	246,871	95,576	22,053	364,500	228,133	126,367	6
(6) Camden & Burlington Co.	332,925	338,000	44,427	715,362						43,421	6
(7) Cape May & Millville.	447,400		416,256	823,431							.....
(8) Central RR. Co. of N. J.	15,000,000	5,000,000	1,037,941	13,396,471	1,134,329	3,234,953	100,946	4,470,729	2,762,152	1,718,577	10
(9) Chester.	39,596	100,000		208,721				18,858	19,374		.....
(10) Ferro-Monte.	39,000			40,628				15,626	10,262	5,364	.....
(11) Flemington.	150,011		243,720		8,117	8,131	606	17,357	46,468		.....
(12) Freehold & Jamesburg Ag.	283,744		99,266	383,011	26,554	25,929	4,704	57,587	51,572	6,015	.....
(13) Hibernia Mine.	150,000			148,638				45,627	16,506	29,121	10
(14) Long Branch & Sea Shore.	171,800	200,000		398,863							.....
(15) Mercer & Somerset.	365,145		55,000	306,442							.....
(16) Millstone and New Brunswick.	95,750		17,654	113,404	8,561	4,617				4,014	7
(17) Morris & Essex.	13,698,235	11,610,000		25,360,249				2,987,310	2,318,297	668,013	.....
(18) Mount Holly, Lamb. & Medford.	95,650	75,000		170,650							6
(19) Mount Hope Mineral.	160,000			160,000							5
(20) Newark & Bloomfield.	103,850										6
(21) Newark & New York.	977,550	600,000	789,735	2,367,285				401,682	242,285	159,397	.....
(22) New Jersey Southern.	4,000,000	2,000,000	381,000	374,000				4,432			.....
(23) New York & Port Lee.	25,000										.....
(24) Northern RR. of New Jersey.	1,000,000	400,000	none	327,451	230,978	75,804	17,265	324,048	268,852	55,196	4 1/2
(25) Ogden Mine.	450,000		none	452,993				48,986	19,938	29,047	6
(26) Paterson & Hudson River.	630,000	none		630,000							8
(27) Paterson & Ramapo.	248,000	85,000									6
(28) Pemberton & Hightstown.	332,150	100,000	39,541	538,691							6
(29) Pemberton & New York.	500,000	375,000									.....
(30) Perth Amboy & Woodbridge.	57,200	100,000	57,381	214,431	16,371	4,495		50,866	11,350	9,515	.....
(31) Salem.	180,550	100,000		278,327							6
(32) South Branch.	458,300			441,868							6
(33) Sussex.	1,182,250	200,000	3,236	1,385,586				111,558	41,856		.....
(34) Swedesboro.	93,000	188,500	13,279	269,425							6
(35) Vincentown Branch.	25,000	15,000		45,456							6
(36) Vineland.	998,004		78,186		6,646	2,078					.....
(37) Warren.	1,800,000	1,361,400		3,061,400	35,749	466,304	5,626	507,594	276,053	231,548	7
(38) West Jersey.	1,208,900	2,308,000		1,485,943				625,809	381,292		4
(1) Of freight, \$418,788 from coal.											
(2) Leased to Pennsylvania RR. at 10 per cent.											
(3) Leased to Camden & Amboy.											
(4) Leased to West Jersey RR. Co.											
(5) Scrip, \$1,182,150 in addition to stock.											
(6) Leased to Morris & Essex.											
(7) Operated by Belvidere Delaware. Net loss, \$29,110.											
(8) Part of road leased to Camden & Amboy.											
(9) Leased to New Jersey Southern.											
(10) Leased to United Companies of New Jersey, now operated by Belvidere Delaware.											
(11) Leased to Delaware, Lackawanna & Western at 7 per cent.											
(12) Operated by Camden & Amboy.											
(13) Leased to Morris & Essex.											
(14) Operated by Central Railroad of New Jersey.											
(15) Operated by Erie.											
(16) Operated by Erie.											
(17) Leased to Erie; rent, \$53,400.											
(18) Leased to Erie; rent, \$26,500.											
(19) Leased to United Companies.											
(20) Owned and operated by N. J. Southern RR.											
(21) Leased and operated by West Jersey RR.											
(22) Leased to Central RR. of New Jersey.											
(23) Being extended to New York State line.											
(24) Leased to West Jersey Railroad.											
(25) Leased to Camden & Amboy.											
(26) Road opened August 9, 1871.											
(27) Dividend of February, 1871, 5 per cent. anticipated December, 1870.											

MONTHLY EARNINGS OF PRINCIPAL RAILROADS.

[illegible]

The Commercial Times.

COMMERCIAL EPIITOME.

FRIDAY NIGHT, April 19, 1872.

General trade has been very good during the past week. There has been some revival of speculative feeling in staples long neglected, while in others a better demand for export and consumption has been exhibited at prices which have heretofore been regarded as above the market. Money has taken an easier turn, and this has contributed to a better tone in trade circles. Country roads are becoming settled, and the rural population enabled to get about. Thus we have many circumstances uniting to promote an improvement in the markets for merchandise.

Flour is firmer at \$6 90@7 30 for shipping extras. Wheat is higher at \$1 53@1 58 for No. 2 spring. Corn higher at 73@73½c. for prime mixed afloat. Groceries show a considerable decline in coffee and sugar, with depression on other articles.

Provisions have been fairly active, and a good deal of speculative feeling has continued to influence the market for hog products. According to statistics recently published, and believed to be reliable, the products of meat and lard in the two last seasons for slaughtering and packing swine have been as follows:

	Season of 1870-71.	Season of 1871-72.
Product of meat, lbs.....	646,668,925	903,770,000
Product of lard, lbs.....	147,810,040	209,576,000
Total Hog Product, lbs.....	794,478,965	1,113,346,000
		794,478,965

Excess of Product over last season..... 318,967,305

The exports from the principal ports of the United States from November 1 to April 1 have been as follows:

	1870-71.	1871-72.
Export of meat, lbs.....	62,381,428	184,680,793
Export of lard, lbs.....	44,838,174	121,762,464
Total export of hog product, lbs.....	107,119,602	306,443,257
		107,119,602

Excess of export over last season, lbs..... 199,323,655

Hence we have the following comparison:

Excess of hog product, lbs.....	318,967,305
Excess of export, lbs.....	199,323,655
Nett excess of product, lbs.....	119,643,650

—A quantity that scarcely more than represents the increased consumption resulting from low prices. The natural inference is that there is now no greater supply of bacon and lard in the country than on the 1st of November last, the surplus hog product having gone into pork, of which there was in stock on the 1st of April of 65,753 bbls. against 46,940 bbls. on the 1st of March last, and 109,246 bbls., on the 1st of April, 1871. Early in the week new mess pork sold at \$13 50, cash, and \$13 60@14 for future delivery, but prices have since receded, and closed to-day at \$13 25, cash, and \$13 50 for June. Lard has also been active and higher, prime Western selling at 9½c., on the spot, and 9½c. for June; but to-day the market was weak, closing at 9½c., on the spot and seller April. Bacon has advanced, and to-day was very active at 7½c. for long clear and short rib, and 7½c. for short clear, being about ½c. above the lowest prices of this month. Beef in rather more demand and firm. Butter has remained steady. Cheese has declined; prime factories, 17@18c. for old, and 14@15c. for new.

Strained rosin has advanced to \$3.50 per bbl., and spirits turpentine to 68c. per gallon. Petroleum has advanced, closing at 22c. for refined in barrels and 12½c. for crude in bulk on the spot. Tallow has been active at 9½@9¾c. for prime country and city, but closes quiet. (The quotation of 9½c. last week was a misprint.) Whiskey steady at 88@88½c. Metals have been dull, and in some cases drooping.

Tobacco has been more active; the sales of Kentucky leaf aggregate 500 hhd.; of 300 hhd. for export and 200 do. for home use. Prices have ruled fair at 8@9½c. for lugs and 9½@14c. for leaf, closing quiet and steady. In seed leaf tobacco we have again a considerable business to report. Sales embrace the following: 1,000 cases Connecticut and Massachusetts, fillers and seconds—fillers at 13@15½c. and seconds at 25@30c. (partly re-sales); 225 cases New York at 8@11½c., (including 35 cases wrappers at 24c.); 500 cases Pennsylvania, 14@16c.; 1,600 cases Ohio, 9½@12c.; 400 cases Wisconsin and Western, 9@11½c.; 200 cases sundry kinds (old), 20@40c.; Spanish tobacco in fair demand, with sales of 350 bales Havana, at 95c.@\$1.05.

Exports of Leading Articles from New York.
The following table, compiled from Custom House returns, shows the exports of leading articles from the port of New York since January 1, 1872, to all the principal foreign countries, and also the totals for the last week, and since January 1. The last two lines show total values, including the value of all other articles besides those mentioned in the table.

ARTICLES.	Same time 1871.	Total since January 1, 1872.	Total this week.	All other Ports.	Other S. American.	Brazil.	British Guiana.	Mex.	Other W. Indies.	Hayti.	Cuba.	Br. N.A. Colonies.	Aus. India.	China & Japan.	Other S. Europe.	Spain.	Other N. Europe.	Ger. many.	Holland & Belg.	France.	Great Britain.
Breadstuffs—Flour, bbls.	572,044	247,891	8,799	3,145	15,496	27,144	18,848	980	102,040	23,638	16,077	24,236	14,038	...	71,966	...	...	...	...	...	17,683
Corn meal, bbls.	31,818	60,469	3,505	5	3,000	...	1,569	...	33,885	...	16,940	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,884,347
Rice, bush.	2,024,365	188,310	122,304	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barley, bush.	7,438	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oats, bush.	65,664	12,391	645	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corn, bush.	1,941,179	4,068,781	147,215	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peas, bush.	14,893	73,046	1,431	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corn, bush.	17,409	20,576	1,123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beans, bush.	2,463	30,569	2,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candies, pgs.	1,407	10,830	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal, tons.	30,419	15,290	8,335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee, bags.	7,960	1,753	391	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton, bales.	5,310	286	346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hops, bales.	114,390	188,941	15,669	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naval st.—Sp. Turp. bbls.	1,723	4,488	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosin, bbls.	30,908	316,680	30,908	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tar, bbls.	3,971,101	15,814,317	1,500,924	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil cake, 100 lbs.	1,339	6,730	625	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil—Petroleum, galls.	19,686	51,169	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stearine, galls.	66,685	19,686	4,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lard, galls.	78,166	54,547	1,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions, Fork, bbls. & ta.	283,809	934,464	32,254	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beef, bbls. & ta.	13,002	18,002	159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bacon, 100 lbs.	17,883	68,107	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Butter, 100 lbs.	37,097	68,107	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheese, 100 lbs.	8,496	68,107	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool, 100 lbs.	106,127	106,127	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Card, 100 lbs.	68,437	68,437	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flax, 100 lbs.	14,292	14,292	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, leaf & c., hhd.	2,395,711	2,395,711	70,975	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, cases, &c.	64,800,514	64,800,514	3,892	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whalebone, 100 lbs.	3,810,849	3,810,849	681,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total values, 1871.	72,174,025	72,174,025	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total values, 1872.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Imports of Leading Articles.

The following table, compiled from Custom House returns shows the foreign imports of certain leading articles of commerce at this port for the last week, since January 1, 1872, and for the corresponding period in 1871:

(The quantity is given in packages when not otherwise specified.)

	For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1872.	Same time 1871.		For the week.	Since Jan. 1, 1872.	Same time 1871.
China, Glass and Earthenware.....	310	3,785	4,301	Metals, &c.—			
China.....	1,917	9,983	16,041	Cutlery.....	117	2,436	2,900
Earthenware.....	32,077	130,937	111,307	Hardware.....	100	2,250	1,802
Glass.....	1,919	11,329	7,784	Iron, R.R. bars.....	30,865	164,362	130,311
Glass plate.....	337	3,374	3,177	Lead, pigs.....	11,410	91,912	160,934
Buttons.....	256	1,129	1,059	Spelter, lbs.....	499,151	3,083,119	1,665,169
Coal, tons.....	773	6,887	6,174	Steel.....	6,119	54,891	49,803
Coast, bags.....	35,540	472,257	15,888	Tin, boxes.....	28,760	237,367	230,003
Coffee, bags.....	96	1,819	1,919	Tin slabs, lbs.....	46,937	2,653,516	1,311,446
Cotton, bales.....	530	13,923	8,254	Wags.....	3,719	29,523	38,239
Drugs, &c.....	695	1,003	8,555	Sugar, hhd., tcs.....	17,878	94,960	101,687
Gun, Peruvian.....	132	1,211	1,379	Sugar, boxes.....	26,230	502,711	257,977
Bismuth, tons.....	132	1,211	1,379	Tea.....	32,569	491,073	470,819
Cochineal.....	69	2,850	3,000	Tobacco.....	301	34,519	19,538
Creosote Tar.....	134	29,713	549	Waste.....	216	1,249	922
Gambier.....	134	29,713	549	Wines, &c.....	5,121	54,887	50,715
Gums, crude.....	69	2,850	3,000	Champagne, bks.....	5,121	54,887	50,715
Gums, Arabic.....	69	2,850	3,000	Wool, bales.....	4,623	31,110	14,707
Indigo.....	69	2,850	3,000	Articles reported by value.....	\$4,342	\$535,018	\$501,460
Madder.....	69	2,850	3,000	Corks.....	8,115	23,338	17,866
Oil, essential.....	1,533	8,623	10,937	Fancy goods.....	32,463	391,843	175,101
Oil, Olive.....	152	417	36,856	Fish.....	1,510	134,015	155,346
Opium.....	1,307	14,113	12,541	Lemons.....	30,511	94,087	134,122
Soda, soda.....	1,307	14,113	12,541	Oranges.....	130,415	606,537	661,237
Soda, ash.....	1,307	14,113	12,541	Nuts.....	44,668	343,410	402,074
Flax.....	414	3,621	6,335	Wine, undressed.....	99,682	659,492	474,988
Furs.....	155	2,077	1,479	Wine, dressed.....	438,875	3,433,081	750,999
Half.....	404	2,156	42,300	Spices, &c.....	25,671	225,058	116,303
Hemp, bales.....	734	50,067	499	Ginger.....	272,025	245,081	245,081
Hides, &c.....	14	412	8,063	Pepper.....	5,764	8,687	8,687
Bristles.....	590	6,631	15,332	Saltpetre.....	2,056	39,759	39,759
Hides, dressed.....	2,163	17,968	1,453	Cork.....	25,444	91,231	91,231
India rubber.....	9	1,981	2,041	Cashmere.....	36,927	112,021	80,987
Ivory.....	56	1,283	2,041	Fustic.....	5,237	187,129	134,819
Jewelry, &c.....	26	396	463	Logwood.....	685	33,968	46,029
Watches.....	159,325	292,669	44,732	Mahogany.....			
Linseed.....	5,866	21,863					
Molasses.....							

Receipts of Domestic Produce for the Week and since January 1.

The receipts of domestic produce for the week and since Jan. 1, and for the same time in 1871, have been as follows:

	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '71.		This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time '71.
Wheat, pkgs.....	133	2,029	2,059	Oil cake, pkgs.....	7,617	32,364	6,233
Breadstuffs.....	36,592	557,656	783,996	Oil, lard.....	100	2,235	1,271
Flour, bbls.....	64,110	525,649	923,336	Provisions.....	2,256	37,429	21,941
Wheat, bush.....	326,269	4,535,021	2,861,631	Butter, pkgs.....	6,894	137,040	131,805
Corn.....	136,180	1,261,304	637,724	Cheese.....	4,225	76,091	51,524
Oats.....	1,512	3,386	1,550	Cutmeats.....	8,378	182,371	92,812
Rye.....	29,647	795,424	251,781	Eggs.....	11,721	107,001	127,650
Barley, &c.....	3,875	232,035	137,174	Pork.....	9,502	69,501	123,846
Grass seed.....	2,413	60,812	61,729	Beef, pkgs.....	374	12,212	77,551
Beans.....	410	56,280	9,619	Lard, pkgs.....	5,171	187,408	118,365
Peas.....	4,335	51,332	76,383	Lard, pkgs.....	159	8,528	6,318
C. meat, bbls.....	12,797	243,645	42,808	Rice, pkgs.....	196	5,178	7,781
Cotton, bales.....	133	2,029	2,059	Starch.....	7,001	74,677	50,133
Hemp, bales.....	133	2,029	2,059	S. carline.....	6,717	7,750	7,750
Hops, No. 1.....	18,491	232,035	129,082	Sugar, hhd., &c.....	35	4,876	12,594
Hops, No. 2.....	141	4,073	11,554	Tallow, pkgs.....	500	10,732	7,283
Leather, sides.....	61,894	1,001,222	774,510	Tobacco, pkgs.....	7,154	47,248	61,761
Molasses, hds.....	579	23,631	41,753	Wine, undressed.....	930	10,643	15,373
Nail Stores.....	320	2,922	1,781	Whiskey, bbls.....	4,032	61,381	49,750
Cr. turp bbls.....	732	13,336	11,848	Wool, bales.....	707	11,471	18,813
Solids turp.....	1,579	173,630	131,605	Dressed hogs, No.....		80,243	90,114
Roast.....	1,814	16,187	6,990				
Tar.....		693	150				
Pitch.....							

COTTON.

FRIDAY, P. M., April 19, 1872.

By special telegrams received by us to-night from the Southern ports, we are in possession of the returns showing the receipts, exports, &c., of cotton for the week ending this evening April 19. From the figures thus obtained it appears that the total receipts for the seven days have reached 38,931 bales against 35,153 bales last week, 36,063 bales the previous week, and 40,649 bales three weeks since, making the total receipts since the first of September, 1871, 2,538,175 bales against 3,512,692 bales for the same period of 1870-71, showing a decrease since September 1 this year of 974,517 bales. The details of the receipts for this week (as per telegraph) and the corresponding week of 1871 are as follows:

RECEIPTS			RECEIPTS		
Rec'd this week at—	1872.	1871.	Rec'd this week at—	1872.	1871.
New Orleans..... bales	18,976	28,519	Florida..... bales.	228	175
Mobile.....	1,755	5,089	North Carolina.....	672	558
Charleston.....	2,020	2,991	Virginia.....	3,740	5,197
Savannah.....	4,636	7,172	Total receipts.....	38,931	63,042
Texas.....	1,122	9,145	Decrease this year.....	34,111	
Tennessee, &c.....	5,782	9,095			

The exports for the week ending this evening reach a total of 62,854 bales, of which 49,771 were to Great Britain, 5,386 to France, and 7,697 to rest of the Continent, while the stocks as made up this evening, are now 306,002 bales. Below we give the exports and stocks for the week, and also for the corresponding week of last season, as telegraphed to us from the various ports to-night:

	Exported to—			Total this week.	Same w'k 1871.	Stock.	
Week ending Apr. 19.	G. Brit.	France	Cont'n't			1872.	1871.
New Orleans.....	24,370	5,130	5,160	30,560	37,551	111,729	201,013
Mobile.....	8,666	.....	695	9,361	4,577	23,456	41,315
Charleston.....	.....	.....	500	500	17,128	17,128	.....
Savannah.....	6,218	2,256	2,887	11,356	2,473	31,753	52,963
Texas.....	.....	.....	455	455	11,293	15,140	32,710
New York.....	10,622	.....	.....	10,622	22,624	79,538	85,000
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,537	81,000	34,000
Total.....	49,771	5,386	7,697	62,854	80,325	306,002	484,648
Since Sept. 1.	1,291,866	151,484	281,357	1,720,737	2,531,318	.....	.....

From the foregoing statement it will be seen that, compared with the corresponding week of last season, there is a decrease in the exports this week of 17,971 bales, while the stocks to-night are 178,841 bales less than they were at this time a year ago. The following is our usual table showing the movement of cotton at all the ports from Sept. 1 to April 12, the latest mail dates. We do not include our telegrams to-night, as we cannot insure the accuracy or obtain the detail necessary by telegraph.

PORTS.	RECEIPTS SINCE SEPT. 1.		EXPORTED SINCE SEPT. 1 TO—				Coast- wise Ports.	Stock.
	1871.	1870.	Great Britain	France	Other For'gn	Total.		
New Orleans	878,610	1,233,491	468,051	105,546	153,972	732,569	147,275	127,225
Mobile	275,944	363,077	107,888		8,494	116,382	133,212	52,042
Charleston	250,184	311,323	80,435	2,235	19,660	162,630	136,996	18,271
Savannah	425,710	673,030	168,022	36,302	66,067	270,591	127,005	38,594
Texas	175,980	223,683	91,306	825	11,956	103,687	68,094	15,833
New York	91,454	2,069	295,485	1,000	1,068	304,543		81,032
Florida	16,913	11,737					16,913	
North Carolina	43,055	52,697					43,899	5,035
Virginia	245,066	298,134	3,864			3,864	340,714	3,679
Other ports	99,019	54,887	17,134		6,053	23,187		23,000
Total this year	2199,244		1,232,115	146,108	279,510	1,687,783	914,048	940,011
Total last year		3,419,650	1,899,599	31,574	525,920	2,456,993	976,135	516,596

The market the past week has been without any marked feature except a continued general indisposition among buyers to purchase beyond actual necessities. Some few lots have been taken for home use and others for export, but orders on the latter account have been mostly filled from the offerings in transit. Still, notwithstanding the slack demand, holders have remained firm; in fact, early in the week prices were advanced &c., and have since retained the advance, though the last two days there was a rather easier feeling, and the close to-night was quiet at 23½c. for middling uplands. For forward delivery there has been much less doing than during previous weeks; prices, however, are generally higher; this is particularly noticeable in contracts for the next crop, winter and fall months. The prices last reported for futures were (basis low middling) 23 1-16c. for April, 23½c. for May, 23½c. for June 23½c. for July, 23½c. for August, 23½c. for September, and 20½c. for October. The total sales of this description for the week are 62,750 bales, including—free on board. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up this week 12,186 bales, including 1,680 for export, 3,623 for consumption, 998 for speculation, and 5,885 in transit. Of the above, 285 bales were to arrive. The following are the closing quotations:

	Upland and Florida.	Mobile.	New Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary..... per lb.	20½c.	20½c.	20½c.	20½c.
Good Ordinary.....	22½c.	22½c.	22½c.	22½c.
Low Middling.....	22½c.	22½c.	22½c.	22½c.
Good Middling.....	24½c.	24½c.	24½c.	24½c.

Below we give the sales of spot and transit cotton and price of Uplands at this market each day of the past week:

	SALES.					PRICES.			
	Exp't.	Con- sump.	Spec- ula't.	Trans- it.	Total.	Ord'y.	Good Ord'y.	Low Mid'l.	Mid- dling.
Saturday	250	547	16	....	843	20½	22	22½	23½
Monday	510	103	1,355		1,967	20½	22½	22½	23½
Tuesday	332	615	814	2,640	4,401	20½	22½	22½	23½
Wednesday	160	507	9	670	2,246	20½	22½	22½	23½
Thursday	783	465	23	1, 2	2,491	20½	22½	22½	23½
Friday	125	949	34		1,108	20½	22½	22½	23½
Total	1,680	3,623	998	5,885	12,186				

For forward delivery the sales (including—free on board, have reached during the week 62,750 bales (all low middling or on the basis of low middling), and the following is a statement of the sales and prices:

	bales.	cts.		bales.	cts.
For April.....	3,000	23½	For September.....	1,400	21
100 s. n.....	2,300	23 13-16			
800.....	22 15-16	4,700	20½	2,600 total Octob'r.....	
400.....	22 15-16	2,200	23 13-16		
200.....	23 1-16	100	34		
100.....	23 1-16	13,500 total June.			
7,300 total April.....					
For May.....	300	23½	For July.....	300	23½
100.....	23 1-16	2,100	23 1-16	1,700	23½
400.....	23 1-16	2,600 total July.....			
100 not. after.....					
5,000.....	23 5-16	For August.....	300	23 11-16	
3,700.....	23½	100.....	23½	200.....	30
22,400 total May.....		400.....	23 13-16	100.....	20½
For June.....	1,100	23 11-16	500.....	23 15-16	
500.....	23½	2,900 total August.....	300.....	20½	
100.....	23 11-16				

The following exchanges have been made during the week:

3c. paid to exchange 900 May for 900 June.
9-16c. " 300 May for 300 June.
9-16c. " 300 April for 300 June.

WEATHER REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.—Our telegrams to-night indicate a very greatly improved condition of the weather throughout the South, so that the work of planting has made very good progress, except in the western States. At Galveston they have had no rain, but it has been warm and dry all the week. There was slight rain one day at New Orleans, but with that exception the weather has been favorable. At Mobile there has been no rain, and planting, although backward, is progressing satisfactorily. From Selma our telegram states that the weather has been fine, planting is progressing favorably, and that increased land is being put into cotton this year. At Columbus there was a violent hail and rain storm on Thursday, but with that exception it has been pleasant. At Augusta they have also had rain on one day, the balance of the week being warm and dry. There has been no rain at Savannah, the weather being satisfactory all the week. At Charleston the days have been warm and the nights cold, and

the planting has made good progress. At Memphis it has rained on two days, light, and the rest of the week has been cloudy; planting is progressing slowly. At Nashville they have had three days on which it has rained; our correspondents add that it is too cold for farm work to progress satisfactorily. The thermometer at Galveston has averaged 74; Mobile and Selma, 78; Columbus, 71; Savannah, 76; Charleston, 69; and Memphis, 61.

EXPORTS OF COTTON TO SEPT. 1.—A correct statement of the supply of cotton remaining in this country for our own spinners and for export, presupposes an exact knowledge of the extent of the present crop. We do not pretend to have that knowledge. Our weather reports during the past season, and our own conclusions drawn from them, have indicated a crop say a little in excess of 3,000,000 bales. Receipts at the ports up to this time with the additions for the balance of the season would have to be about as follows to produce that result:

Receipts at the ports up to April 12.....	2,499,274
Receipts at ports from April 12 to Sept. 1 (55 p. c. of last year.)	299,000
Corrections at end of year.....	30,000
Overland cotton this year.....	170,000
Consumed at the South.....	100,000

Probable total crop, bales..... 3,098,274
The appearances now are that the foregoing very nearly indicates what will be the year's total. Taking these figures then as the basis of our calculation, spinners and shippers would fare as follows:

Total crop as above.....	3,098,274
Stock at <i>outports</i> Sept. 1, 1871.....	104,814
Stock at <i>Northern</i> interior ports, Sept. 1, 1871, Providence, &c.....	39,476
Total supply to Sept. 1, 1872.....	3,242,564
Exported up to April 12.....	1,657,783
Our spinners' takings, North and South.....	1,125,000—2,782,783

Supply remaining from April 12 to Sept. 1....	459,781
Reserve for stock at <i>outports</i> Sept. 1.....	60,000
Stock at <i>Northern</i> interior ports, Sept. 1.....	11,000— 71,000

Leaving for exports, balance of year, bales..... 388,781

In the above we have estimated our own consumption North and South at 1,125,000 bales. That is somewhat in excess of our own figures; but we give that total in deference to the opinion of friends whose information on that point is usually very exact. Now if of the above we allow that only 88,000 bales will go to the Continent (which seems probable as continental stocks are at present very large) there will be left 300,000 for Great Britain, and the Liverpool supply of American cotton up to Sept. 1, will be about as follows:

Exports to Great Britain from April 12 to Sept. 1, bales..	300,000
Stock of American at Liverpool, April 12.....	336,000
Afloat of American for Liverpool, April 12.....	173,000

Total supply remaining from this crop..... 809,000

If we grant that no more than the above will arrive at Liverpool before October 1, they would still have an average weekly supply of 30,000 bales, and have a stock of \$59,000 bales on hand at that date. From Sept. 1, to Sept. 16, last year the shipments to Great Britain were 26,000 bales. Should they be as much this year the stock of American at Liverpool, Oct. 1, would be increased to 85,000 bales; or should American stocks, Sept. 1, be drawn down to a lower point, or our crop reach any higher figures than we have estimated, or the English consumption fall below 30,000 bales per week, by just so much the available supply in Liverpool, Oct. 1, would be enlarged.

BOMBAY SHIPMENTS.—Our Bombay telegram received to-night gives the shipments to Great Britain for the week at 35,000 bales and to the continent, 21,000 bales, while the receipts at Bombay, during the same time have been 24,000 bales. The movement since the first of January is as follows. These are the figures of W. Nicol & Co., of Bombay, and are for the week ending Monday:

	Shipments this week to—			Shipments since Jan. 1 to—			Week's receipts.
	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	Great Britain.	Continent.	Total.	
1872....	35,000	21,000	56,000	329,000	147,000	476,000	24,000
1871....	23,000	6,000	34,000	220,000	85,000	305,000	56,000

From the foregoing it would appear that compared with last year there is an *increase* this year in the week's shipments to Great Britain of 7,000 bales, and that the total movement since Jan. 1 shows an *increase* in shipments of 171,000 bales over the corresponding period of 1871. The receipts at Bombay show a large falling off compared with the same week a year ago. Our dispatch to-night gives no information with regard to the crop.

GUNNY BAGS, BAGGING, ETC.—The demand for cloth has been very light, and the price of native is entirely nominal. The sales have been very small, only about 500 rolls at 16½¢@16¾¢. Bags are dull but firm, at 17½¢@18¢ asked. We note sales of 100,000 empty lined bags at a private price. Manila Hemp has been a little more active, and closes firmer. Sales are 1,600 bales here at 11½¢, and in Boston 3,100 bales at 11½¢@11¾¢. gold, all 60 days. Jute butts are rather quiet. We note sales of 1,600 bales at 3½¢@3¾¢. currency.

VISIBLE SUPPLY OF COTTON MADE UP BY CABLE AND TELEGRAPH.—By cable we have to-night the stocks at the different European ports, the India cotton afloat for all of Europe, and the American afloat for each port as given below. From figures thus received, we have prepared the following table, showing the quantity of cotton in sight at this date (April 19) of each of the two past seasons:

	1872.	1871.
Stock in Liverpool..... bales.	798,000	923,000
Stock in London.....	212,000	85,000
Stock in Glasgow.....	500	450
Stock in Havre.....	205,000	30,300
Stock in Marseilles.....	15,750	2,400
Stock in Bremen.....	18,000	28,900
Stock rest of Continent*.....	100,000	45,000
Afloat for Great Britain (American).....	155,000	249,000
Afloat for Havre (American and Brazil)...	5,750	31,000
Afloat for Bremen (American).....	15,250	76,000
Total Indian cotton afloat for Europe.....	452,000	223,000
Stock in United States ports.....	306,002	484,643
Stock in inland towns.....	48,063	61,991

* Total..... 2,331,315 2,240,584
* Stock at Amsterdam as received by cable to-night (April 19) is 66,000 bales. These figures indicate an *increase* in the cotton in sight to-night of 90,731 bales compared with the same date of 1871.

MOVEMENTS OF COTTON AT THE INTERIOR PORTS.—Below we give the movements of cotton at the interior ports—receipts and shipmen's for the week, and stock to-night and for the corresponding week of 1871:

	Week ending Apr. 19, 1872.			Week ending Apr. 21, 1871.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Stock.
Augusta.....	833	3,837	8,151	1,695	1,661	20,332
Columbus.....	102	1,322	4,498	317	1,206	6,025
Macon.....	780	482	5,253	384	1,255	6,561
Montgomery.....	153	825	3,048	481	943	4,993
Selma*.....	260	429	1,814	537	1,535	2,979
Memphis.....	4,839	6,792	20,046	5,011	8,712	15,984
Nashville.....	780	238	5,253	767	1,545	5,127
	7,747	13,915	48,063	9,232	16,857	61,991

* A count of stock taken at Selma the past week shows that there was on hand 909 bales more than the running count called for.
+ A count of stock taken at Nashville this week disclosed 505 bales more than the running count.

The above totals show that the interior stocks have *decreased* during the week 4,754 bales, and are to-night 13,928 bales *less* than at the same period last year. The receipts have also been 1,475 bales *less* than the same week last year.

The exports of cotton this week from New York show an *increase* since last week, the total reaching 10,622 bales, against 5,884 bales last week. Below we give our table showing the exports of cotton from New York, and their direction for each of the last four weeks; also the total exports and direction since September 1, 1871; and in the last column the total for the same period of the previous year:

Exports of Cotton (bales) from New York since Sept. 1, 1871.

EXPORTED TO	WEEK ENDING				Total to date.	Same time prev. year.
	March 27.	April 3.	April 10.	April 17.		
Liverpool.....	7,421	11,100	5,844	8,782	392,696	473,814
Other British Ports.....	.....	.....	.....	1,840	2,789	12,032
Total to Gt. Britain	7,421	11,100	5,844	10,622	395,485	485,846
Havre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	881	2,784
Other French ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	119	400
Total French.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000	3,184
Bremen and Hanover.....	.....	26	40	.....	5,380	19,387
Hamburg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	349	6,648
Other ports.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,133	21,358
Total to N. Europe......	.....	26	40	.....	6,862	47,393
Spain, Oporto & Gibraltar &c.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,363
All others.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,196	763
Total Spain, &c..........	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,196	3,126
Grand Total.....	7,421	11,126	5,884	10,622	304,543	541,469

The following are the receipts of cotton at New York, Boston Philadelphia and Baltimore for the last week, and since Sept. 1, 1871:

REC'D'S FROM—	NEW YORK.		BOSTON.		PHILADELPHIA		BALTIMORE.	
	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.	This week.	Since Sept. 1.
New Orleans.....	2,339	88,649	3,771	32,464	.....	2,818	.....	116
Texas.....	1,165	35,427	2,964	8,818	.....	2,655	.....	511
Savannah.....	2,089	78,851	925	22,454	219	12,083	118	8,300
Mobile.....	.....	1,647	.....	17,657	.....	692	.....	136
Florida.....	160	8,229	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S'th Carolina.....	1,688	112,751	146	4,173	103	8,143	224	7,632
N'th Carolina.....	632	36,545	.....	369	366	2,101	48	7,305
Virginia.....	2,282	136,809	998	63,082	.....	.....	257	31,067
North'n Ports.....	36	3,259	518	43,803	.....	.....	.....	604
Tennessee, &c.....	2,455	94,224	31,345	991	25,261	2,236	33,740	.....
Foreign.....	597	3,904	223	.....	1,288	.....	119	.....
Total this year	13,433	600,295	9,322	224,388	1,779	53,041	2,983	89,440
Total last year	20,163	858,106	5,350	220,006	1,257	43,324	2,093	111,671

SHIPPING NEWS.—The exports of cotton from the United States the past week, as per *latest* mail returns, have reached 48,411 bales. So far as the Southern ports are concerned, these are the same exports reported by telegraph, and published in THE CHRONICLE last Friday, except Galveston, and the figures for that port are the exports for two weeks back. With regard to New York, we include the manifests of all vessels cleared up to Wednesday night of this week:

	Total bales.
New York—To Liverpool, per steamers Manhattan, 1,104 ... City of Bristol, 53 ... City of Montreal, 50 ... Republic, 689 ... Wisconsin, 1,296 ... France, 2,331 ... per ships Edith Warren, 1,505 ... Remington, 1,754.....	8,782

RECEIPTS AT LAKE AND RIVER PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING
APRIL 13, 1872.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Chicago.....	28,533	37,165	387,730	109,830	17,830	3,444
Milwaukee.....	12,489	34,107	9,736	11,369	4,641	5,072
Toledo.....	3,797	15,971	162,147	40,432	18,235	1,835
Detroit.....	32,369	18,077	40,432	8,900	2,424	.....
Cleveland.....	4,250	14,230	8,750	8,900	3,200	650
St. Louis.....	29,330	95,616	375,933	73,064	17,833	6,399
Duluth.....	.....	.....	No report.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	101,768	215,156	984,778	269,014	47,793	15,465
Previous week.....	76,351	149,975	787,330	230,504	39,986	26,470
Correspond'g week.....	71. 83,371	408,655	715,691	308,286	33,065	27,603
".....	69. 121,543	321,134	534,626	128,628	36,9-8	12,837
".....	68. 107,740	340,234	557,424	147,329	12,006	13,002
".....	67. 55,529	139,706	1,095,691	273,398	13,449	6,350
".....	.....	.....	1,294,039	149,321	27,390	12,032

* Estimated.

COMPARATIVE RECEIPTS at the same ports from Aug. 1 to April 13, both inclusive for four years:

	1871-72.	1870-71.	1869-70.	1868-69.
Flour, bbls.....	4,463,082	4,182,546	4,455,370	4,951,348
Wheat, bush.....	32,467,659	35,213,141	37,218,777	33,593,586
Corn, bush.....	48,450,364	20,955,836	18,793,836	21,551,431
Oats, bush.....	30,854,024	14,147,660	11,524,584	17,792,703
Barley, bush.....	6,588,409	4,536,740	4,631,320	3,222,242
Rye, bush.....	2,593,721	1,810,106	1,661,568	2,320,276
Total grain.....	110,904,177	76,663,473	73,820,115	78,480,238

SHIPMENTS of Flour and Grain from Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, St. Louis and Cleveland for the week ending April 13, 1872.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
Week ending Apr. 13, 72.....	87,332	144,325	648,541	201,498	42,744	17,404
Week ending Apr. 6, 72.....	67,087	99,460	450,236	173,303	43,738	13,196
Week ending Apr. 15, 71.....	92,410	939,794	853,079	194,374	25,744	16,896
Week ending Apr. 14, 70.....	50,375	491,710	759,081	104,788	18,191	8,560
Week ending Apr. 17, 69.....	55,678	180,451	219,482	109,612	22,321	13,855

* St. Louis not included in 1869 and 1870.

COMPARATIVE SHIPMENTS from the same ports from Jan. 1 to April 13, inclusive, for four years.

	1872.	1871.	1870.*	1869.*
Flour.....bbls.	934,780	840,587	912,867	2,816,863
Wheat.....bush.	868,671	2,966,548	2,098,409	1,882,621
Corn.....bush.	6,800,180	6,866,256	2,058,750	2,485,651
Oats.....bush.	1,853,329	789,908	595,729	989,587
Barley.....bush.	676,956	257,667	187,153	357,336
Rye.....bush.	247,557	70,141	81,388	374,194
Total.....	10,455,596	10,950,520	5,021,362	6,363,238

* St. Louis not included.

RECEIPTS OF FLOUR AND GRAIN AT SEABOARD PORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 13, 1872.

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	bbls.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
At New York.....	38,525	88,855	309,038	184,397	12,400	.....
Boston.....	8,887	4,575	229,052	41,300	5,560	400
Portland.....	3,700	4,130	3,080	8,580	3,660	.....
Philadelphia.....	11,521	70,600	45,695	30,444	13,250	180
Baltimore.....	20,460	22,000	134,000	8,650	.....	750
New Orleans.....	29,913	.....	155,801	63,458	.....	.....
Total.....	132,551	190,510	866,666	348,129	34,870	1,280
Previous week.....	121,576	50,334	843,933	261,719	66,344	500
Week ending Mch. 30.....	139,596	54,244	735,525	283,605	66,545	4,000
Week ending Mch. 23.....	130,641	41,104	686,686	241,443	19,016	1,170
Week ending Mch. 16.....	135,494	94,411	743,456	108,526	50,544	2,854
Week ending Mch. 9.....	120,730	104,801	659,960	159,106	40,318	5,379

And from January 1 to April 13 for two years:

	1872.	1871.
Flour.....bbls.	1,777,994	1,748,368
Wheat.....bush.	1,458,685	2,228,579
Corn.....bush.	11,468,481	6,787,039
Oats.....bush.	3,377,166	1,856,083
Barley.....bush.	870,883	369,774
Rye.....bush.	53,882	37,318
Total grain.....bush.	17,223,597	10,558,743

THE VISIBLE SUPPLY OF GRAIN, including stocks in store at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, 1872, is as follows:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
	bush.	bush.	bush.	bush.
In store at New York.....	1,768,406	248,767	1,277,574	150,607
In store at Albany.....	3,900	11,000	115,000	34,500
In store at Buffalo, April 6.....	360,443	122,600	379,839	56,080
In store at Chicago.....	1,474,283	6,312,005	463,228	355,650
In store at Milwaukee.....	1,725,000	736,901	297,216	99,929
In store at Duluth.....	50,000	.....	.....	.....
In store at Toledo, April 8.....	406,050	1,007,961	379,291	24,548
In store at Osewego.....	202,551	78,136	178,541	7,922
In store at St. Louis.....	162,925	7,500	.....	.....
In store at Boston.....	9,169	460,550	194,061	155,000
In store at Toronto, April 1.....	368,983	85,805	99,408	3,106
In store at Montreal, April 1.....	165,400	2,250	58,290	64,190
In store at Philadelphia.....	140,000	145,262	58,676	10,000
In store at Baltimore.....	55,000	130,000	110,000	10,000
Amount on New York canal.....	1,118,203	1,033,312	653,075	399,054
Rail shipments for week.....	144,225	643,541	291,498	42,744
Total.....	8,344,917	11,215,480	4,590,730	1,432,211
Total in store and in transit Apr. 6, 72.....	8,632,366	11,235,813	5,218,696	1,580,166
" Mch. 30, 72.....	8,945,160	10,699,140	5,148,174	1,521,176
" Mch. 23, 72.....	9,273,110	11,422,247	5,571,080	1,517,995
" Mch. 16, 72.....	9,460,636	11,976,884	5,576,905	1,794,992
" Mch. 9, 72.....	9,672,660	11,508,344	5,834,753	2,003,507
" Apr. 15, 71.....	7,493,221	8,450,053	1,936,034	527,647

* Estimated. Chicago includes amount adroit.
+ Of the amount frozen in New York canals last fall, probably some portion has been disposed of during the winter, but how much is not known.

GROCERIES.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 19, 1872.

There has been, in some cases, a fair aggregate of business transacted during the week, but it was in an irregular and uncertain manner, and buyers do not appear to have any ideas of operating beyond their known wants. In fact trade, as a rule, is far from satisfactory, and holders of stock are again complaining somewhat. Spices have remained firm and teas steady, but range of values resulted from accumulated supplies more freely offered. Interior advices at hand are not altogether encouraging, though some indications of light stocks are gleaned from the marks and inquiries of country dealers.

The entries direct for consumption, and the withdrawals from bond, showing together the total thrown on the market for the week, were as follows:

	Tea, black.....	Tea, green.....	Other.....	Laguayra.....	Sugar, Cuba.....	Sugar, Brazil.....
	pkgs.	pkgs.	pkgs.	bags.	bags.	bags.
Tea, black.....	3,236	.....	.....	1,297	2,338	.....
Tea, green.....	5,459	.....
Other.....
Laguayra.....
Sugar, Cuba.....
Sugar, Brazil.....
Other.....

Imports at New York this week have included 5 cargoes of tea; 15,967 bags Rio and Santos, and 6,827 bags of other kinds of coffee; 18,983 boxes, 25,350 hlds., and 21,214 bags of sugar, and 7,399 hlds. of molasses.

The stocks in New York at date, and imports at the five leading ports since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows:

	Tea, black.....	Tea, green.....	Other.....	Laguayra.....	Sugar, Cuba.....	Sugar, Brazil.....
	pkgs.	pkgs.	pkgs.	bags.	bags.	bags.
Tea, black.....
Tea, green.....
Other.....
Laguayra.....
Sugar, Cuba.....
Sugar, Brazil.....
Other.....

TEA.

The movement of last week fairly supplied the immediate wants of jobbers, and for a day or two there was quite a lull in business. Subsequently, however, the demand improved a trifle, and though the market hardly reached a point of activity there was enough buyers in attendance to require a fair amount of constant attention from holders of desirable parcels, and to encourage, to the belief that a more open outlet must soon be presented. And few if any holders express a want of confidence in the future. The offerings are not large, by any means, and on the samples shown full rates are insisted upon with much firmness, with bids and negotiations from buyers indicating that only moderate concessions would be necessary to move considerable stock. The jobbing distribution is a little variable, more so than reporting a fair movement, and others scarcely any at all, but taken altogether business in this way is really small as yet, and is reflected in the wholesale market. Sales of 3,997 Greens, 4,000 Oolongs, and 3,600 Japans.

Imports at New York this week have included 59,393 lbs. Black, 917,877 lbs. Green and 5,680 lbs. Japan, per "Omba," from Shanghai; 639,973 lbs. per "Bertha Marion," from Higo; 107,600 lbs. Black, and 34,600 lbs. Green, per "Armin," from Hong Kong, and 478,993 lbs. Japan, per "Walton," from Yokohama. The receipts indirectly have been 1,621 pkgs. by steamer and 2,475 by rail overland.

The following table shows the imports of Tea into the United States (not including San Francisco), from January 1 to date, in 1872 and 1871:

	1872.	1871.
Black.....	8,062,776	10,834,339
Green.....	6,854,400	3,865,754
Other.....	11,152,140	4,383,681
Total.....	26,069,316	19,083,774

The indirect importations, including receipts by Pacific Mail steamers via Apinwall, have been 58,203 pkgs. since January 1, against 17,957 last year.

COFFEE.

Few changes of a decided character in the general position of this market have taken place since our last, and we have nothing of interest to advise beyond the features as set forth from time to time for weeks past. Buyers in all cases are still awaiting the settlement of the tariff question, and adhere very persistently to the habit of taking nothing beyond actual wants, and of holders refrain as much as possible from permitting free offerings to appear; and endeavor to assume an air of firmness on the supposed quick call when the demand does set in. Waiting for this demand, however, has become rather a tiresome and unprofitable business, with stocks constantly swelling out, with actual concessions made in some cases, with a probability that still more liberal terms would be allowed could a free demand be attracted thereby. Because holders were unwilling to operate as because it was quite evident that any decided attempt to realize would certainly result in a serious crash, and demoralize matters still more. As it is, however, sellers have shown enough anxiety to bring about a further modification of $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb. on the tone is still flat and unsettled and values more or less nominal. Java is the recent additions to stocks have not helped matters much, about the only trade being small retail parcels from second hands. West India descriptions second hands, and with holders a trifle more anxious to operate, extreme values are toned down somewhat. Sales of 357 bags Laguayra, 92 bags Mocha, 50 bags Costa Rica, 150 bags St. Domingo for consumption, 1,841 do. for export, and 4,111 do. shipped to Europe from first hands. Sales at Baltimore of 5,150 bags Rio.

Imports at this port this week have included 3,800 bags Rio, per "Urdaht," 4,540 do. do. per "Catharina," 4,123 bags Santos, per "Countess of Dudley," 3,200 do. do. per "Catharina," 1,400 do. St. Domingo, per "Laura," 1,000 do. do. per "Julia D.," and 4,437 bags of sundries.

The stock of Rio April 18, and the imports since Jan. 1, 1872, are as follows:

In bags.	New York.	Phila. delphia.	Balti. more.	New Orleans.	Savan. &c.	Gal. veston.	Total.
stock.	181,528	57,571	15,506	10,000	249,399		
same date 1871.	46,481	23,221	15,506	9,000	93,211		
Imports in 1871.	196,047	4,012	121,115	69,587	21,417	8,212	412,385
Imports in 1872.	315,023	11,805	165,225	96,651	33,079	3,000	525,586

Of other sorts the stock at New York, April 18, and the imports at the several ports since January 1, 1872, were as follows:

In bags.	New York.	Boston.	Phila. delphia.	Balti. more.	N. Orleans.	Total.
stock.	16,753	61,821	2,551			
same date 1871.	4,124	5,518				
Imports in 1871.	7,100	34,301		10,955		
Imports in 1872.	26,065	42,810	3,953	2	7,079	1,793
Total.	55,096	104,975	9,053	10,957	7,079	223,889
Same time, 1871.	23,000	106,954	42,399	8,477	915	164,635

* Includes mats, &c., reduced to bags.

† Also, 99,474 mats.

SUGAR.

We have again to record a good general aggregate of business in Raws, taking the entire week through, but the movement has been fitful and uncertain, and most of the goods have changed hands at a lower range of values. The disposition of importers to store desirable grades is just about as strong as ever, and free offerings have probably in no case been made, because this was thought the most advisable course to pursue, but large arrivals and a liberal accumulation on the pier placed matters in such a position that parcels became too plenty to handle without much additional expense, and buyers gained advantage enough to force a reduction in cost. On the first of the decline the movement was pretty free, and then dropped off somewhat, followed by another slight revival of the call, and the views of buyers appear to have just such a fluctuating tendency generally. So far as the trade are concerned they are seldom looked to as likely to prove of much benefit in reducing the stock of raws by direct purchase, and only a few sales were really made for grocery purposes. On the part of refiners there is a lack of confidence quite noticeable and until they are reassured no uniformity to the market can be expected. The cost of goods and the assortment available are apparently satisfactory enough, but the slow sale and reduced value of the refined product are very discouraging and tend to keep matters in a flat and doubtful position, and restrict purchases pretty closely to actual wants. The least depression during the week has been shown on Centrifugal grades, while some of the common heavy molasses sugars were sold very low. Refined have sold with much less freedom than calculated upon, the stocks have accumulated to a considerable extent, and prices worked to a lower level on all grades, and were generally unsettled. The sales of raw are 4,461 hhds. Cu'a, 125 hhds. Martinique, 629 hhds. Porto Rico, 55 hhds. Barbadoes, 266 hhds. Demerara, 278 hhds. New Orleans, 3,553 boxes Havana, 878 bags Laguayra, and 266 hhds. Melado.

Imports at New York, and stock in first hands, April 18, were as follows:

Imports this week.	Cuba.	Cuba.	P. Rico.	Other.	Brazil.	Manilla.	&c.	Melado.
since Jan. 1.	130,247	82,192	4,115	17,932	43,232	508,148	7,234	
same time 1871.	96,301	61,894	4,782	16,685	19,762	161,133	21,722	
Stock in first hands.	50,083		47,443		102,561		2,885	
same time 1871.	49,137		36,048		180,419		6,224	
same time 1870.	99,696		83,935		364,615		4,168	

MOLASSES.

The demand for foreign grades has continued fair, but hardly so active or general as last week, and the market begins to lose life and tone. Some disappointment appeared to be felt that the outlet on grocery grades has not been larger, the finer qualities failing to attract the attention usual when first offered, and this has a slightly depressing tendency on the best stock, and as refiners are now fairly supplied, their calls are far less anxious and a sustaining proof for the medium qualities is removed. Inferior sorts are not wanted and have no regular market value. Importers, in the majority of cases, have felt inclined to insist upon comparatively full rates, but with call reduced, and the stock accumulating, and the position rather against them. Domestic has continued to move out fairly, in parcels, as wanted by the trade, but the supply was pretty full for the season; holders offered with a show of freedom and seldom refused any reasonable bid, especially on common sorts. We are informed that two or three offers have been made to sell stock, to arrive, at about ruling values. Syrups if very fine sell fairly, but common grades are nominal. Sugar-house syrups steady for choice, at 18c. in hhds., and 22c. in bbls., and selling about as fast as made. The transactions in molasses embrace 1,624 hhds. Cuba muscovado; 376 hhds. Barbadoes, and 1,920 bbls. New Orleans.

The receipts at New York, and stock in first hands, April 18, were as follows:

Imports this week.	Cuba.	P. Rico.	Demerara.	Other.	N. O.
since Jan. 1.	6,343	453	617	981	21,934
same time 1871.	23,748	3,303	1,173	2,193	25,220
Stock in first hands.	2,084	1,578	635		1,000
same time 1871.	11,871	1,347	251		2,500
same time 1870.	19,665	3,397	1,570		500

Imports of Sugar & Molasses at leading ports since Jan. 1. The imports of sugar (including Melado), and of Molasses at the leading ports from January 1, 1872, to date, have been as follows:

	Boxes.	Sugar.	Molasses.
	Hhds.	Hhds.	Hhds.
New York.	1872. 1871.	1872. 1871.	1872. 1871.
Box.	130,247 82,192	111,563 102,741	516,540 188,008
Phila.	13,510 9,415	17,145 19,045	40,181 10,058
Balti.	1,732 13,27	11,483 14,890	2,761 58,467
New Orleans.	21,693 12,219	29,250 30,651	17,100 15,471
Total.	16,894 8,677	1,399	5,098
Total.	19,638 136,470	161,639 166,325	1,275,286 300,130

* Including tierces and barrels reduced to hhds.

SPICES.

A good strong market in a wholesale way still continues, but without any very decided activity, jobbers having no inducement to handle large quantities at the moment and the speculative feeling lacking a stimulus to develop itself into any general movement. Holders seem to think the outlook as just

about as encouraging as could be desired, and retain their supplies with a feeling of much confidence, few if any large lines being available except at extreme figures, though now and then to work off an odd parcel in a retail way slight concessions are made on the least desirable styles of goods. Ginger and pimento are among the best sustained, but pepper continues to be the specially firm article, and on this a very decided addition to the cost is predicted, the present apparent want of buoyancy being attributed to certain manipulations to bring supplies more thoroughly under control. The retail trade is fair from day to day, but not active enough to cause any trouble in meeting all orders promptly, or to make much of an impression upon the stock in store.

FRUITS, &c.

Foreign dried fruits of all descriptions continue in just about the same dull, apathetic position as has characterized the market for a long time past. Holders do not appear to be over anxious to work off their stocks, are not pressing their supplies on the market, but there cannot be called any strength on the different goods, and it is probable a buyer of a round parcel could obtain it at a modification from present ruling values.

Foreign Green.—There is a fair jobbing demand for the different lots as they arrive. Havana and Porto Rico oranges are about done with for this season. We quote in a jobbing way, \$2.50-\$3.50 for Palermo lemons; \$3.25-\$3.50 for Messina do; \$2.50-\$3.50 for Sorrento and Palermo oranges; \$2.50-\$3.50 for Messina, and \$7.00-\$10 for Valencia, in cases. Baracoa coconuts, \$30 per 1,000. Bananas, \$1.75-\$3.50.

Domestic Green.—Apples are without decided change of price, but with rather free arrivals of lots by rail that were held back in the country over winter, they can hardly be quoted so strong as last week. Cranberries are gradually decreasing in stock under a moderate demand, barrel lots being almost all gone and not more than three or four hundred bushels left in crates. We quote as follows: Apples—mixed lots, fair, \$3.00-\$3.50; do. prime, \$4.50-\$5.00; selected varieties, \$5.25-\$5.75. Cranberries—fine, \$16.50-\$18 per bbl.; and in crates, \$6.00-\$6.50.

Domestic Dried.—Apples are in moderate demand, but the stock well under control and light throughout the country, and prices are held firmly at a further slight advance. Peaches are rather slow, but steady. Blackberries very dull, and lower. Raspberries in improved request and firm. Cherries and plums are firm. Other articles without important feature.

PRICES CURRENT.

The Following are Ruling Quotations in First Hands. On the Purchase of Small Lots Prices are a Fraction Higher.

	Duty paid.	Ten.	Duty paid.
Hyson, Common to fair.	40 @ 55	H. Sk. & Tw'ky Ex. f. to finest	55 @ 60
do Superior to fine.	60 @ 75	Uncoi. Japan, Com. to fair.	55 @ 60
do Ex. fine to finest.	80 @ 115	do Sup'r to fine.	65 @ 70
Young Hyson, Com. to fair.	60 @ 80	do Ex. f. to finest.	75 @ 80
do Superior to fine.	80 @ 90	Oolong, Common to fair.	48 @ 55
do Ex. fine to finest.	100 @ 130	do Superior to fine.	60 @ 75
Gump. & Imp. Com. to fair.	60 @ 70	do Ex. fine to finest.	85 @ 125
do Sup'r to fine.	100 @ 145	Sou. & Cong. Com. to fair.	45 @ 55
do Ex. fine to finest.	110 @ 145	do Sup'r to fine.	60 @ 75
Hyson Sk. & Tw. C. to fair.	30 @ 40	do Ex. f. to finest.	80 @ 115
do Sup'r to fine.	45 @ 50		

Coffee.

No Prime, duty paid.	gold. 19 1/2 @ 19 1/2	Native Ceylon.	gold. 15 1/2 @ 19 1/2
do good.	gold. 18 1/2 @ 18 1/2	Maracaibo.	gold. 18 @ 19 1/2
do fair.	gold. 18 @ 18 1/2	Laguayra.	gold. 18 1/2 @ 20
do ordinary.	gold. 17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	St. Domingo, in bond.	gold. 12 1/2 @ 13
Jaya, mats and bags.	gold. 21 1/2 @ 24	Jamaica.	gold. 17 @ 18 1/2

Sugar.

Cuba, inf. to com. refining.	7 1/2 @ 8	Hav'a, Box, D.S. Nos. 19 to 20.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do fair to good refining.	8 1/2 @ 9	Havana, Box, white.	11 @ 11 1/2
do prime.	9 @ 9 1/2	Porto Rico, refining grades.	8 @ 8 1/2
do fair to good grocery.	9 1/2 @ 10	do grocery grades.	8 1/2 @ 10
do pr. to choice grocery.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Brazil, bags.	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
do centrifugal, hhds. & bbls.	9 @ 9 1/2	Manilla, bags.	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
do Melado.	1 @ 6 1/2	White Sugars, A.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do molasses.	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2	do do B.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hav'a, Box, D. S. Nos. 7 to 9.	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2	do do extra C.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do do 10 to 12.	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2	Yellow sugars.	8 1/2 @ 10 1/2
do do 13 to 15.	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	Crushed and granulated.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
do do 16 to 18.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Powdered.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2

Molasses.

New Orleans new.	gal. 50 @ 65	Cuba Clayed.	34 @ 35
Porto Rico.	40 @ 45	Cuba centrifugal.	22 @ 23
Cuba Muscovado.	34 @ 40	English Islands.	23 @ 40

Rice.

Rangoon, dressed, gold in bond	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Carolina.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
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Spices.

Cassia, in cases.	gold 1/2 lb. 29 @ 30	Pepper, in bond.	(gold) 12 @ 13 1/2
Cassia in mats.	do 29 @ 30	do Sumatra & Singapore.	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Ginger, Race and Af (gold)	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Pimento, Jamaica.	(gold) 10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Mace.	do 1 23 @ 23	do in bond.	do 3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Nutmegs casks.	95 @ 97	Clove.	do 15 1/2 @ 16
do cases Penang.	95 @ 97	do in bond.	do 10 1/2 @ 11

Fruits and Nuts.

Raisins, Seedless, nw 1/2 frail.	6 25 @ 6 25	Filberts, Sicily.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
do Layer, 18 1/2 box.	2 40 @ 2 45	do Barcelona.	11 @ 11 1/2
do Sultanina, 1/2 box.	16 1/2 @ 17	African Peanuts.	11 @ 11 1/2
do Valencia, 1/2 box.	11 1/2 @ 12	Walnuts Bordeaux.	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
do Loose Muscatels.	3 15 @ 3 30	Macaroni, Italian.	15 @ 16
Citrons, new.	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2	Fire Crack, best No 1 1/2 box.	35 @ 40
Citron, Lehigh (new).	40 @ 45	DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS.	
Prunes, French.	12 @ 15	Apples, State.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Prunes, Turkish, old.	10 @ 12	do Western.	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Dates.	7 @ 7 1/2	do Southern, common.	9 @ 9 1/2
Figs, Smyr.	13 @ 18	do prime.	13 1/2 @ 14
Canton Ginger, cases.	9 @ 25	do sliced, new.	14 1/2 @ 15
Almonds, Languedoc.	18 1/2 @ 19	Peaches, pared.	14 @ 18
do Tarragona.	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2	do unpared, qrs & hves.	14 @ 18
do Ivica.	15 1/2 @ 16	Blackberries.	12 @ 13
do Sicily, soft shell.	13 1/2 @ 14	Cherries pitted.	82 @ 82 1/2
do Shelled, Sicily.	29 @ 31	Pecan Nuts.	75 @ 80
do paper shell.	27 1/2 @ 30	Hickory Nuts.	75 @ 80
Sardines.	32 @ 33	Chestnut.	do @ do
Sardines.	21 1/2 @ 21 1/2	Peanuts, Va, g'd to fine old.	10 @ 11
Brazil Nuts.	7 @ 7 1/2	do do new.	10 @ 11
		do Will. g'd to best do.	15 @ 17 1/2

Grocers' Drugs and Sundries.

Alum.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Sic. Licorice.	15 @ 15
Bi-Carb, Soda (Eng.).	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2	Calabra, imitation.	20 @ 20
Borax.	8 @ 8	do genuine.	20 @ 20
Salt Soda, Cast.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Madder.	11 @ 11
Sulphur.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2	Indigo, Madras.	gold 1 @ 1 1/2
Saltpetre.	16 @ 16	do Manilla.	gold. 20 @ 20
Copperas.	14 @ 14	Cordage, Manila, 1/2 & 3/4.	18 @ 18
Camphor, in bbls.	75 @ 75	do do Large sizes.	18 @ 18
Castle Soap.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2	Sisal.	18 @ 18
Epsom Salts.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2		

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

FRIDAY, P. M., April 19, 1872

The past week has been characterized for the most part by dullness. The trade which is usually transacted in March has been carried over into April, with the usual drawbacks attending a protracted trade. Agents and jobbers report a falling off in business, but while agents in almost every line have suffered more or less from the backwardness of the weather and other causes, some of the jobbers have done an average trade. Package sales during the week have been the exception rather than the rule, and business in almost all lines has been confined within a narrow compass. The heavy trade of the South and West appears to be over, but jobbers are in good hopes that a large part of the eastern and near-by trade yet remains to be done. One additional drawback to the spring trade is to be found in the interferences of the usually extensive California trade by blocks on the Pacific caused by the severity of the weather. Taken altogether, the present season has been one of the most remarkable on record.

DOMESTIC COTTONS.—The domestic trade since our last notice remains almost *statu quo*. Although the stock in first hands is not large, jobbers for the time being are supplied, and require to be cleared out themselves before again entering the market. No decided change has taken place in values, except in bagging of most grades, upon which there has been a rise, and carpet warps and twines, which have an upward tendency. The activity which was noticed in prints during the previous week still continues, and manufacturers who have a stock of desirable goods in this line have no difficulty in meeting with attention. The principal makers are sold ahead upon engaged styles. The articles most in demand are dolly varden, flowered and chintz patterns. Bleached sheetings and shirtings are without change. Unbleached ditto are also stationary. Kentucky jeans remain as formerly. Cotton ducks, osnaburgs, rolled jaconets, and cambrics continue the same. In silsesias a rather improved trade is doing. Apron checks, stripes and ticks, lack animation, but maintain the old values. Denims and cottonades have had a small inquiry. Print cloths are in great request, but prices check sales, and manufacturers find it difficult to realize a profit upon present rates. During the week some heavy contracts have been entered into for the future. Lawns and percales have had a rather more liberal inquiry, but the sales are still below the average. On the principal grades of bagging a rise of a cent has taken place, and carpet twines and warps are firmer in tone. No other immediate change of consequence is anticipated, unless some of the print commission agents, even at this late hour, advance their prices in order to keep pace with the figures charged for print cloths. New winter styles in prints on dark grounds sell at the advance of a cent to a cent and a half on present rates.

DOMESTIC WOOLENS.—Woolens in almost every grade have been slow of sale, and affected more or less by the present crisis in the wool markets. When mail advices of the London sales are to hand, and the effect upon the American market determined, it is anticipated by agents that a brisker trade will be done whatever may happen to be the result. Manufacturers for the last eight weeks have entered the market sparingly, being held back from larger purchases by the fear of an alteration in the tariff. That danger of interference seems to have passed away for the present, and supply and demand have begun to be the principal regulating mediums. The higher qualities of goods have been the most in request, although there was a better demand at the close of the week for union goods from wholesale clothiers. Repellants are the only makes that have a decidedly upward tendency, but are kept down by the uncertain state of the woolen market. Standard qualities are quoted at \$1 10 to \$1 20 in gold. Heavy goods within the last two or three days have elicited more attention from speculators, but agents and holders are disposed to demand the top prices at present ruling, thereby preventing engagements upon an extended scale. Fancy cassimeres are well sold up by agents, and have done moderately well this week in the hands of the city jobbers. Doeskins have been dull except in extra makes and qualities. Cloths and overcoatings in general have had a very restricted sale.

FOREIGN GOODS.—Imported goods during the past week have had a moderate sale for consumptive wants. Although the average weekly importations have fallen off so far as to approximate nearly to a weekly average, the excess over ordinary importations which took place during the first two months of the year, weighs as an incubus upon the supply which is forward at the present time. Although large stocks are not held by the importers, the bulk of the newly imported goods remains with the jobbers, whose stocks have been only partially reduced by the spring purchases from the South and West. Goods, however, for the present maintain values, although forced sales would require some diminution of price in order to attract attention.

We annex a few particulars of leading articles of domestic manufacture, our prices quoted being those of leading Jobbers:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.		Continental C. 36		Lawrence J. 40	
Width.	Price.	Width.	Price.	Width.	Price.
Agawam F. 36	12	do Y. 32	11 1/2	do Y. 36	13 1/2
Amoskeag A. 36	15	do Z. 32	12 1/2	Nashua fine O 33	13 1/2
do B. 36	15	do Y. 32	12 1/2	do R. 36	14 1/2
Atlantic A. 36	15	Indian Head 4-4	15	do E. 40	16
do D. 36	15	do 4-4	15	do W. 48	21
do H. 36	14 1/2	Ind'n Orchard	48	Pepperell 7-4	30
Appleton A. 36	15	A. 40	14 1/2	do 8-4	30 1/2
do N. 30	12 1/2	do C. 37	13 1/2	do 10-4	40
Augusta 36	13 1/2	do BB. 33	12 1/2	do 11-4	45
Bedford R. 30	10	do W. 30	11 1/2	do 12-4	50
Boott O. 34	12	Laconia O. 39	14	do 13-4	50
do S. 40	13 1/2	do B. 37	13 1/2	Utica 36	18
do W. 48	17 1/2	do E. 36	13	do 10-4	52 1/2
Common 48	6 1/2	Lawrence A. 36	13	do 11-4	60
		do D. 36	14	do fine Non 40 1/2	30
		do XX 35	15 1/2		
		do LL 36	12 1/2		

BROWN DRILLS.		DELAINES AND WORSTED		Androscoq'n sat	
Width.	Price.	FABRICS.		Bates	15 1/2
Appleton.....	15 1/2	Pacific Plaids.....	21	Berkley.....	13 1/2
Amoskeag.....	15 1/2	do Mixtures.....	21	Canoe River.....	13 1/2
Hamilton.....	15 1/2	Japanese Stripes.....	21	Hallowell Imp.....	14 1/2
do blue.....	15 1/2	Printed Alpaca.....	21-27 1/2	Ind. Orch. Imp.....	14
Laconia.....	15 1/2	Imperial Repps.....	27 1/2	Laconia.....	14 1/2
Lyman H.....	15 1/2	Anilines.....	22	Numkeag.....	17
Massach'tts G.....	13 1/2	3/4 Poplin Lustres.....	20	PAPER CAMBRICS.	
Pepperell.....	1 1/2	3/4 Armures.....	20	Lonsdale.....	13 1/2
Stark A.....	15 1/2	3/4 Alpaca Lustres.....	22 1/2	S. S. & Sons.....	13 1/2
BLEACHED SHEETINGS & SHIRTINGS.		3/4 Corded Alpaca.....	25	Warren.....	13 1/2
Amoskeg 46.....	18 1/2	Ohlans.....	23 1/2	High colors ic higher.	
do 42.....	17	3/4 Crapes.....	25	* BAGS.	
do A. 36.....	16 1/2	3/4 Biarritz Cloth.....	25	American.....	35 00
Androscoq- gin L.....	36 17 1/2	3/4 Satines and Strip- ed Satines.....	37 1/2	Amoskeg.....	35 00
Bartlett's.....	36 15 1/2	6-4 Alpaca.....	27-32 1/2	Great Falls A.....	37 00
do.....	33 13 1/2	6-4 Double face Pop- lins.....	40	Lewiston.....	37 50
do.....	31 12 1/2	Steel Lustres.....	26	Ontario A.....	40 00
Bates.....	45 19	LAWNS, PERCALES, &c.	26	Powhattan A.....	37 00
do XX.....	36 19	Pacific Percales 23 1/2-27 1/2	26	do B.....	43 50
do BB.....	36 16	4-1 P. Cretonne 15 1/2-17 1/2	26	Stark A.....	40 00
do B.....	33 14	Pacific 14-20 L's. 16 1/2-18	26	do C 8 bush.....	55 00
Blackstone	16	do do Org'dies 18-20	26	DOMESTIC GINGHAMS.	
AA.....	36 16	TICKINGS.		Amoskeg.....	15
Boott B.....	36 15 1/2	Amoskeg A.C.A.....	31	Caledonia.....	14
do C.....	33 14 1/2	do A.....	24 1/2-25	Downright.....	13 1/2
do O.....	30 12 1/2	do B.....	20 1/2-22	Glasgow.....	13 1/2
Ellerton WS 4-4	15	do C.....	18 1/2-20	Gloucester.....	12
FRUIT OF THE		do D.....	18	Hartford.....	13 1/2
Loom.....	36 17	Cordis A.A.A.....	34	Lancaster.....	14
Gr't Falls Q.....	36 17	do A.C.E.....	30	Manchester.....	13
do S 31.....	12 1/2	do No. 2.....	25	Namack.....	14
do A 32.....	14 1/2	do No. 3.....	29 1/2	Park Mills.....	14
do M 32.....	13 1/2	do No. 4.....	19	Peabody.....	13 1/2
Lonsdale.....	36 23 1/2	do No. 5.....	17	Quaker City.....	12
do Cambric.....	36 23 1/2	do No. 6.....	16	Renfrew.....	15
N. Y. Mills.....	36 22	do No. 7.....	15	Union.....	13 1/2
Pepperell.....	7-4 27 1/2	Easton A.....	13 1/2	AMERICAN CRASH.	
do.....	7-4 32 1/2	do B.....	12 1/2	Brown and Bleached.....	
do.....	8-4 35	Lewiston A.....	36 32 1/2	Stevens, N.Y. 16 1/2-16 1/2	
do.....	9-4 40	do B.....	30 21	do N.....	15 1/2-16 1/2
do.....	10-4 45	Hamilton.....	22	do A.....	13 1/2-14 1/2
do.....	11-4 50	STRIPES.		do P.....	14 1/2-15 1/2
Pocasset F 33	11	Albany.....	7 1/2	do D.....	12 1/2-13 1/2
Utica.....	5-4 30	Aldgon.....	12 1/2	do B.....	11 1/2-12 1/2
do.....	6-4 30	American.....	12 1/2-13 1/2	Stark A.....	17
do Nonp.....	55	Amoskeg.....	19-20	do bleached.....	18
do.....	9-4 55	Arkwright.....	19	SPOOL COTTON.	
do.....	10-4 60	Easton.....	14	Brooks, per doz.....	
do.....	35 17 1/2	Haymaker.....	11-11 1/2	200 yds.....	70
do heavy 36.....	19	Hamilton.....	18-19	J. & P. Coat's.....	70
Wamsutta.....	45 27	Whittenton A.....	17	Clark, John, Jr.....	70
do.....	40 1/2 25	do BB.....	14	& Co.....	70
do XX 36.....	20	do C.....	13 1/2	Clark's, Geo. A.....	70
PRINTS.		CHECKS.		Williamatic, 3 cord.....	45
American.....	11 1/2-12 12	Caledonia, 70.....	22 1/2	do 6 cord.....	70
Amoskeg.....	10 1/2-12 10	do 50.....	22 1/2	Samoset.....	40
Bedford.....	9 11	do 12.....	26 1/2	Green & Dan- iels.....	40
Cochecho.....	12 12	do 8.....	16	Hadley.....	65-67 1/2
Garner & Co.....	11 1/2 11 1/2	do 11.....	22	Holyoke.....	30
Gloucester.....	11 1/2 11 1/2	do 15.....	27 1/2	Sterling.....	70
do mourning.....	11 11	Part. No. 60.....	17	CARPETS.	
Lodi.....	11 11	do 70.....	20	Velvet, J. Cross- ley & Son's.....	
Manchester.....	11 1/2-12 12	do 80.....	21	best.....	2 60
Merrimac D k.....	12 1/2 12 1/2	do 90.....	23 1/2	do A No 1.....	2 46
Dolly Vardens.....	13 1/2 13 1/2	do 100.....	25	Tap Brussels.....	
do W pk and pur.....	13 13	DENIMS.		do Brussels.....	1 45
Pacific.....	12 12	Albany.....	13	Crosley & Son's.....	2 30-3 30
Bedford.....	11 1/2-12 11 1/2	Amoskeg.....	26	Eng. Brussels.....	2 30-3 30
Richmond's.....	11 1/2 11 1/2	Atitong.....	13	Hartford Carpet Co.....	
Simpson 2d Moun.....	11 1/2 11 1/2	Bedford.....	14 1/2	Extra 3-ply.....	1 67 1/2
do black & white.....	11 1/2 11 1/2	Boston.....	13	Imperial 3-ply.....	1 60
Sprague's fancies 11 1/2-12	12 12	Beaver Cr. A.A.....	21	Superfine.....	1 35
Hamilton.....	11 1/2-12 12	Chester D'k B 10 1/2-11	21	Med. super.....	1 20
GLAZED CAMBRICS.		Everett.....	22 1/2	Body Brus 3 fra.....	2 10
Amoskeg.....	9 1/2 9 1/2	Haymaker Bro.....	14	do 4 do 100.....	
Garner.....	9 1/2 9 1/2	Hamilton.....	20	do 3 do 200.....	
Harmony.....	9 1/2 9 1/2	Manchester.....	20	Hemp, plain, 33 in.....	23 1/2
Manville.....	9 1/2 9 1/2	do A.A.....	23	do ex plain, 36 in.....	25
Pequot.....	9 1/2 9 1/2	do BB.....	21	CORSET JEANS.	
Red Cross.....	9 1/2 9 1/2	do CC.....	18	Amoskeg.....	14 1/2
Victory H.....	9 1/2 9 1/2				

IMPORTATIONS OF DRY GOODS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

The importations of dry goods at this port for the week ending April 18, 1872, and the corresponding weeks of 1871 and 1870 have been as follows:

ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 18, 1872.								
	1870		1871		1872			
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.		
Manufactures of wool.....	1,258	\$451,474	1,207	\$516,133	1,300	\$456,413		
do cotton.....	1,417	338,039	1,347	514,634	1,787	490,559		
do silk.....	547	427,311	767	654,119	729	683,415		
do flax.....	951	217,626	1,282	293,559	1,271	323,748		
Miscellaneous dry goods.....	706	233,388	980	289,509	3,647	232,689		
Total.....	4,879	\$1,327,838	6,077	\$2,267,954	8,604	\$2,155,818		

WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE AND THROWN INTO THE MARKET DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

		1870		1871		1872	
Manufactures of wool....	756	\$278,896	672	\$293,883	580	\$256,333	
do cotton.....	853	237,358	443	112,524	525	132,770	
do silk.....	76	88,296	134	157,721	160	173,484	
do flax.....	541	128,827	548	144,511	552	100,811	
Miscellaneous dry goods.	9,467	65,824	680	35,980	1,394	44,904	
Total	11,693	\$789,219	2,477	\$674,569	3,211	\$700,818	
Add ent'd for consump'n.	4,879	1,327,838	6,077	2,267,954	8,604	2,155,818	
Total thrown upon m'r'k't	16,572	\$2,517,057	8,554	\$2,942,523	11,815	\$2,856,636	

ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

		ENTERED FOR WAREHOUSING		DURING SAME PERIOD			
Manufactures of wool....	456	\$161,967	283	\$138,278	764	\$331,392	
do cotton.....	398	91,867	127	81,565	447	130,133	
do silk.....	182	68,831	70	95,267	180	202,861	
do flax.....	302	67,282	163	47,860	832	178,211	
Miscellaneous dry goods	1,263	21,581	98	24,708	296	64,59	
Total	2,863	\$411,528	740	\$337,678	2,511	\$907,808	
Add ent'd for consump'n.	4,879	1,737,838	6,077	2,367,954	8,604	2,155,818	
Total entered at the port	7,742	\$2,139,366	6,817	\$2,605,632	11,115	\$3,063,711	

Commercial Cards.

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SNYDER, SON & Co.,
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